UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

HONORABLE AVERN COHN

V.

No. 16-20143

D-2 DEAUTA BELCHER and D-3 ANDRE WATSON,

Defendants.

JURY TRIAL EXCERPT - VOLUME 13 Closing Statements Monday, October 22, 2018

Appearances:

Shane Cralle U.S. Attorney's Office Terrence Haugabook On behalf of Plaintiff

John A. Shea U.S. Attorney's Office 211 W. Fort Street, #2300 Michigan 48226 Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104 On behalf of Deft. Belcher

> Bertram L. Johnson Law Ofc of Christian Ray & Assc. 23756 Michigan Avenue, #300 Dearborn, Michigan 48124 (313) 598-4193 On behalf of Deft. Watson

To obtain a certified transcript, contact: Sheri K. Ward, Official Court Reporter Theodore Levin United States Courthouse 231 West Lafayette Boulevard, Room 219 Detroit, Michigan 48226 (313) 234-2604 · ward@transcriptorders.com

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Jury Trial Excerpt Monday, October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

INDEX

<u>Pag</u> e	Vol.
3	13
24	13
55	13
81	13
98	
	Page324558198

- - -

EXHIBITS

Number <u>Description</u> <u>Id'd Rcvd Vol.</u>

None Marked, Offered or Received

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Government's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13 Vol. 13/Page 3 Detroit, Michigan Monday, October 22, 2018 (Beginning of excerpt.) (9:36 a.m.)MR. HAUGABOOK: Good morning. THE JURORS: Good morning. MR. HAUGABOOK: Ladies and gentlemen, I want to thank you for the fulfillment of your civic duty as jurors over the last three weeks. It has often been said that the performance of jury service is one of the anchors upon which all of our liberties as United States citizens rest upon. So, on behalf of the Government's trial team, I'm sure my brother counsel and its trial team and this Honorable Court, we would like to

thank you for serving as jurors. Our system of jurisprudence is one of the things that makes us an envy of the world

because, whether you know it or not, there are still other

countries that don't have this system of government that we do.

19 So thank you.

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Ladies and gentlemen, based upon the evidence, there is no question Devin Wallace died at the hands of Andre Watson and Deaunta Belcher. Three of the five participants have all told you of their collective involvement with Belcher and Watson in that murder. From this we know Watson, an enforcer on Belcher's payroll, along with Brown, killed Wallace in exchange

Government's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 4

for money and items promised by Belcher. Phones were used to coordinate it. Money, cars and a condo were promised. As a result, Wallace died after Watson shot at him twelve times at point-blank range, with six shots directed to Wallace's head.

Before you go back to deliberate I want to describe to you how the evidence you heard over the past three weeks satisfies the elements of the crimes charged beyond a reasonable doubt starting with Count One, Murder for Hire.

First, both Deaunta Belcher and Andre Watson are charged with use of a facility of interstate commerce in the commission of a murder for hire. That sounds complicated, but really it's not. There are four elements or four different things you must find beyond a reasonable doubt to find the defendants guilty of this offense.

First, that the defendants used or caused another person to use a facility of interstate commerce or foreign commerce. In this case that facility is a cellular phone. So you will simply need to decide whether Deaunta Belcher and Andre Watson used or caused someone else to use a cell phone in connection to this murder-for-hire scheme.

Second, that the cell phone, or phones, were used with the intent that a murder be committed.

Third, that this murder was done in exchange for something of value. In other words, it was committed for money, a car or something of value. Also, that money need not have changed

Government's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 5

hands actually. All that is required is a promise to pay someone in exchange for the murder; and

Four, that death resulted and that death satisfies the law of Michigan for first-degree murder.

During this trial over the past three weeks the evidence has shown that on September 11, 2015 at roughly 5 o'clock Devin Wallace sat outside They Say Restaurant in a white Mercedes Benz, a car that his widow and even Defendant Belcher said he did not frequently drive.

Wallace sat in his car talking to Darnell Bailey, his supposed good friend and business partner in a fraudulent carand truck-trafficking scheme. Mr. Bailey is the cousin of Defendant Belcher, their other partner in the fraudulent carand truck-trafficking scheme, who also engaged in drug dealing with Wallace and others.

The evidence has shown that their drug dealing was intertwined with their car fraud scheme because certain drug customers' identities were used as sham car buyers in conjunction with other drug customers who worked at the dealership, employees, to push the paperwork through, all for the purpose of faking the purchaser identities on cars that ultimately were subleased to other people in the drug-trafficking world or other drug dealers. The cycle of drug dealing and car fraud was completely entangled and repeatedly fed itself. In fact, they were two sides of the

Government's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 6

same coin.

The evidence has shown that an unsuspecting Wallace thought that he was going to meet with several other men, including Deaunta Belcher and Darnell Bailey, to discuss a business deal, but that meeting never happened because days and weeks before this date and at least before August 25th a nefarious plot to kill Wallace was hatched at a meeting at Zeidman's between Belcher, a/k/a Byrd; Bailey, a/k/a Gino; Brown, a/k/a Twin; and Watson, a/k/a Dre, Lil Stunna or Stunna.

From the evidence, we know that the plot to kill Watson was in effect by August 25th of 2015 because information from the call detail records or CDRs, as will be discussed in Exhibit 16.13 and 13.5, along with the testimony of Bailey and Brown about a failed attempt, tell us so.

Bailey said there was a failed attempt to kill Wallace at the Pantheon Nightclub in Dearborn. Brown said he and Watson went there based upon a call from Belcher and that they followed Wallace but could not keep up with him.

As seen in Exhibit 16.14, Belcher, Watson and Brown all talked on August 25th. As depicted in Exhibit 13.5, you can see that on August 25th, 2015 Wallace was in the vicinity of the Pantheon Club around the same time as Brown and Watson. Wallace's number ended in 5618, Brown's ended in 1332, Watson's ended in 3909. In other words, everyone's phone is in the same area. Everyone was in the same area.

Government's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 7

On the fateful day of September 11, 2015 the evidence has shown that Wallace, as we are going to see in Exhibit 2, pulled up outside the restaurant at 16:34:05. Recall that the clock on this video was a minute and 45 seconds fast. In other words, based upon the time in the video, he really pulled up at 16:32. So, ladies and gentlemen, as you saw in the video, you have to subtract a minute and 45 seconds to get the true time.

As we are about to see in Exhibit 13.7, by the time the victim pulled up and parked, Chambers, Brown and Watson are already on the way to his location in Chambers' 2007 black Charger. Looking at Exhibit 13.7 and the testimony of Chambers, Brown and Agent Jenson, between 4:25 and 5:10 p.m. Chambers is en route southbound from Faircrest Street with Brown, his front seat passenger, and Watson, his rear seat passenger, in response to Belcher's follow-up call to Brown about a definite location, that being the They Say Restaurant location, to find, as Brown testified, the big fish on the line.

By 16:51:30, as depicted in Exhibit 13.7, Watson, Brown and Chambers have reached the area of They Say Restaurant. As you can see in Exhibit 13.8, Watson's and Brown's phones are in the immediate area before, during and after the murder. Recall that Chambers and Brown both told you they were in the car as driver and front seat passenger respectively and that Andre Watson was the rear seat passenger, who exited the car

Government's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 8

and killed Wallace.

As we are about to see in Exhibit 16.5, within that same block of time Brown and Belcher are in contact with one another numerous times. There is even contact with Belcher from Watson's phone, which aligns with Brown's testimony that due to a battery issue he borrowed that phone from Watson and used it to call Belcher. Remember, Brown says those calls were related to execution of the plan hatched at Zeidman's to kill Wallace, and, and, and by his refusal to tell the Detroit Police the truth about all he talked about, about all he talked to before and after the murder.

I'm sorry, let me start over. To tell DPD the truth about who all he talked to before and after the murder, Defendant Belcher by that glaring omission and untruth tells you himself that it was indeed Brown he was talking with when he was talking with him about killing Wallace.

You saw that video interview with the Detroit Police
Homicide Detectives Mitchell and Lucy where they confronted
Belcher regarding the number belonging to Stephen Brown and the
number of contacts between Belcher and Brown's phone. In the
interview the detectives told Belcher his phone had contact
with Brown's phone 188 times the month before September 11,
2015 and at least 23 times on the day of the murder.

In the interview Belcher refused to say the 1332 number was Brown's or Steph's, as he called him; refused to say he

Government's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 9

associated with Steph or that he ever talks to Steph, for that matter, even though he talked to Brown as he pulled up to the They Say Restaurant on September 11th, which I'll talk about more in a moment. In the interview Belcher said the last he heard of Steph was in jail and refused to admit he even knew his last name. But, as you saw from the video, Detective Mitchell found Brown's full name and picture in the Facebook contact from Belcher's phone, one of the second phones he possessed in that interview.

But, suffice it to say, Defendant Belcher, by those glaring omissions and untruths, tells you himself that it was indeed Brown that he was talking to. Defendant Belcher, by all of those glaring omissions and untruths, tells you himself that the calls between he and Brown involved a plan to kill Wallace.

Also, recall before the murder he had told his then fiance and drug coconspirator Miss Latasia Banks that Bailey asked him to help take out Wallace, and when confronted by Banks after the murder, he confessed and in his own words said, "Nigga was greedy and had to go."

As we are about to see in Exhibit 4, by the 16:48:04 mark in conjunction with Exhibit 16.7, you can see that as Belcher's Camaro arrives he has just been in contact with Bailey's phone, he had just been in contact with Bailey's phone, and he is in contact with Brown's phone twice, a 10-second and a 95-second call. These are outbound calls, meaning Belcher is calling

Government's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 10

Brown, calling Brown's phone.

The 95-second call starts at 16:48:24 of Exhibit 16.7 and Exhibit 4. That means, ladies and gentlemen, that that 95-second call runs until 16:49:59, and as you can see from the video, Mr. Belcher is still in the car. He never exited the Camaro until he completed that call with Mr. Brown. Therefore, before he even gets out of the car with his daughter he is on the phone engaged in fulfilling the plan to execute Wallace.

Next, we will look at another clip from Exhibit 4, which ends at the 16:53:03 mark, and compare it with Exhibit 16.7. From this clip you can see that Belcher is back into his Camaro, and a second later at 16:53:04 when we look at Exhibit 16.7 he gets a call from Andre Watson's phone, another call he refused to acknowledge to Detectives Mitchell and Lucy.

Looking at Exhibit 13.7, you can see that at 16:51:31, by that little box down there closest to -- it looks like it's sitting in the water there, you can see that at that time when we look at Exhibit -- when we look at that, you can see that he gets a call from Andre Watson's phone number and you can see that Watson's phone is indeed in the immediate area of the restaurant. In fact, it is already in the area before making a 46-second call to Belcher's phone.

Brown and Chambers told you that on the -- Brown and Chambers told you that on the ride to They Say Brown and Watson shared each other's cell phones to talk to Belcher. In fact,

Government's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 11

Brown told you that due to a battery issue he used Watson's phone to call Belcher. Remember, Brown told you that they were sitting on the corner of Joseph Campau and Jefferson for a few minutes and there was a phone call with Belcher.

Looking at another clip from Exhibit 4, which starts at the 16:53:04 mark, you can see, when we look at Exhibit 16.7, you can see that that call that starts at 16:53:04, which lasts 46 seconds, is enough and just long enough for Belcher to arrive a block away onto eastbound Wight Street. Brown testified Belcher was told they were nearby, and Brown told you they saw Belcher pull off in that Camaro. As we just saw, Watson's phone was there at 16:51:03, about two minutes before the call and two minutes before the defendant pulled off, and as Brown told you, they could see him pull off in the white Camaro.

The evidence proves that by the time he got home a block away to attempt to drop his daughter off, Belcher already made the phone calls to carry out the plan hatched at Zeidman's to kill Wallace. Given the testimony Belcher was paying for this and held a bitter animosity with Wallace, this all explains why Belcher was definitely in a rush to get in and out of the house, like Ms. Banks said.

Belcher wanted to get in and out of the house because, in his words, he had a play on the floor with Darnell Bailey, and that play, ladies and gentlemen, was to kill Wallace. I submit

Government's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 12

that Belcher wanted to get back so he could watch the aftermath of Wallace's execution and commence the false narrative that Wallace was killed for snitching.

His daughter's return to the scene with him was by sheer happenstance and accident. In fact, her presence in the car with Belcher did not even stop his phone call and planning with Brown when Belcher first pulled up and parked outside the They Say Restaurant before the murder.

Looking at another clip from Exhibit 4, which starts at the 17:03:42 mark, which we will later compare with this Exhibit 16.7. You can see that after the shooting occurs Bailey is at Belcher's car a block away on Wight Street at 17:04:23.

Looking at another clip from Exhibit 4, which starts at the 17:04:24 mark, which we will compare to Exhibit 16.7. You can see Belcher then headed westbound on Wight and circled the block before arriving back at the restaurant scene.

Belcher's Camaro arrives and parks on southbound

Joseph Campau at the corner of Franklin at 17:06:02. By the

time this clip ends at 17:06:06, in that short window that it

takes for him to leave Wight and circle the block and get

there, you can see that he doesn't get out the car until after

he has had a 36-second call with Andre Watson on the phone. If

you do the math, 17:05:30 plus 36 seconds will take you to

17:06:06, which is just before he gets out of the vehicle right

Government's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 13

there. As you can see, Belcher was on the phone with Watson before he got out of the car after returning to the scene, and yet that's another communication he denied making to detectives Lucy and Mitchell.

You know that payment was promised to Brown and Watson because Brown told you so. Chambers testified that while in jail Brown said he received some money but was due more. Brown also testified about this conversation and said he promised to give Chambers a cut of the money he was to receive from Belcher.

You also heard that Brown called Belcher for payment and was directed to Bailey, who promised to pay him at Motor City Casino, but Brown could not go because he was on tether and he sent Watson instead.

Bailey told this account as well. You also heard that Brown called Bailey, who said he gave \$10,000 to Belcher to pay them. Brown then contacted Belcher, who said he gave it to Watson, yet Brown did not get a cut of the money.

You heard that in one instance Brown sought money from Belcher, but Belcher mocked him and questioned whether he deserved any because he failed to shoot directly with his .40 caliber gun.

You also heard that Brown was getting the runaround regarding full payment from Belcher. In fact, Brown and Chambers told you about Brown's hunt for him in the

Government's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 14

Warren-Conner projects. Chambers and Brown both told you they found him and that Brown was paid.

Brown said he even went there with an AK-47 or chopper because he was so incensed that he was getting the runaround and the money was not being paid off as promised. You heard Brown say as a result he received some money from Belcher the evening of that encounter in the projects. You also heard, it was brought out on cross-examination of Agent Rienerth, that Brown told Rienerth he was offered a house and car by Belcher for killing Wallace.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Government has overwhelmingly proven the elements of Count One, murder for hire, involving Defendants Belcher and Watson. Both Belcher's and Watson's involvement with the others in this killing has been established by the testimony of the witnesses and the evidence, and I believe the Court will instruct you on what evidence is. It's the testimony of witnesses and the exhibits admitted into evidence and any stipulations and anything else that the Court tells you you may consider as evidence.

However, there is even more evidence of Watson's guilt because of his lies to Agent Rienerth. You recall Agent Rienerth, who not only testified about the creation of Exhibit 16, but he also testified about his interview of Watson. Agent Rienerth said that Watson admitted the 3909 phone number was his. A phone with that number was seized by

Government's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 15

Detroit Police during a traffic stop and arrest of Watson's female companion, as testified to by Officer Penn.

However, just like Belcher, Watson's untruths proves his guilt and involvement also. Watson told Rienerth he did not even know anyone named Chambers, but as we see in Exhibit 24C, he had three contacts for B.J. Chambers saved in his phone, including Chambers' number ending in 1987. Likewise, in Exhibit 17B, Chambers had Watson's 3909 phone number saved in his phone under the name Stunna. Watson said he did not know or associate with Steph, even though there was a video on his phone of him and Steph Brown that was made a couple weeks before their arrests.

Watson denied going downtown or near They Say even though his phone shows him in the area at about the 16:51:03 mark until the murder was concluded. While in the area, Watson's phone was in contact with Belcher's or Byrd's phone and remained there throughout the murder. Watson denied knowing Byrd, but as we see in Exhibit 24D, Brown had several entries in his phone for a Byrd and described him as a tall, skinny light-skinned man. As you heard from Agent Rienerth, those numbers there were other numbers found for Belcher in his drug-trafficking activity.

The lies of Defendants Belcher and Watson in the face of the independent cell phone evidence, such as cell site location and actual cell phone content, coupled with the testimony of

Government's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 16

Chambers, Brown, Jackson, Bailey, and Ms. Banks, proves these defendants' guilt as to Count One.

There's no question these defendants used a phone, an instrument of interstate commerce, with the intention to commit a murder.

There's no question that they did so based upon a promise to pay. Brown even mentioned he was promised money, a car and a condo. This is consistent with Belcher's capability to pay because Ms. Banks told you about Belcher's involvement with a drug customer realtor and Belcher's exchange of a car for a condo or house. Also, you know that Belcher was involved in a car fraud scheme so it stands to reason that Belcher could indeed promise such things.

There is no question these defendants caused the death of Wallace. They intended to kill him, when you can take into account the Zeidman's plan, the surveillances, the failed attempt on August 25th, and finally the 12 shots fired at point-blank range on September 11th.

There's no question that this was a premeditated killing. You take into account the Zeidman's plan, the surveillance, the August 25th attempt, the two calls to Brown about big fish on the line with a promise to call back with a definite location, and in fact a call back with a definite location at They Say, and the calls with the Brown and Watson phones as Defendant Belcher was arriving to the restaurant location, again calls

Government's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 17

which he denied making and lied about who the other person was on the line when he was interviewed by Detroit Police.

The evidence has shown that the execution of this nefarious plan on Mr. Wallace by all participants, including Chambers as the driver, and these two defendants, Belcher and Watson, on September 11 was just plain heinous and cold blooded.

As we see from Exhibit 6CC and Exhibit 11, Watson shot at Wallace twelve times, and six of the nine shots struck Wallace in his head. Nine took effect to his body, four of which exited his head, while the remaining two were removed during an autopsy.

There's no question the killing of Wallace was deliberate. The Defendant Belcher had the opportunity to weigh the pros and cons as he pulled up on Franklin Street in the first instance. Watson had the same opportunity as he took that long ride from Faircrest down to They Say, as he sat at the corner of Joseph Campau and Jefferson, even as he sat at the corner of Franklin and Chene watching the events ahead of him. They each had the opportunity to reflect upon it, weigh the pros and cons.

Moving on to Count Two, Conspiracy to Distribute

Controlled Substances. There's overwhelming evidence about

Belcher's drug dealing, from the jail call where he sent

Ms. Blanks to pick up drug money and deliver drugs, the

Government's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 18

testimony of Ms. Banks, the testimony of Frank Aday, the drug-related text messages and notations in Belcher's phone, the testimony of Brown that Belcher supplied him with marijuana, the testimony of Bailey regarding Belcher's drug dealings with Wallace and others, and the testimony of Jackson regarding admissions told him by Bailey, which were admitted to you, Mr. Jackson testified for you, to show that Mr. Bailey was being consistent about everything he told you later here in court because before he even had a deal or anything like that he had a catharsis. He started explaining himself to Mr. Jackson.

And there's no question about the inseparable role the drug dealing played in the fraudulent car scheme.

There's no question Belcher conspired with others to distribute and did distribute drugs such as marijuana, cocaine and oxycodone.

There's no question that the drug conspiracy fed into the car scheme and vice versa.

There's no question Belcher knowingly and voluntarily joined the conspiracy with all of his drug coconspirators.

With regard to Mr. Watson in Count Two, the elements are there was a conspiracy or agreement among two or more people to commit an illegal act, to wit, sell drugs and the defendant knew of or joined the conspiracy.

There's no question that Belcher's car fraud/drug

Government's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 19

conspiracy existed or that two or more persons conspired or agreed to join it. So did Watson. You heard testimony that Watson was an enforcer for Belcher. That was his role in connection to the drug conspiracy.

You heard testimony that Watson was at Zeidman's where Belcher offered him and Brown compensation to kill Wallace. Recall that this was a scheme prompted in part by Belcher's drug trafficking.

Afterwards, Watson did surveillance with Brown for the express purpose of finding and killing Wallace.

From the testimony of Chambers, Brown and Bailey, who says Belcher told him Watson was the killer.

Watson was there on September 11th with his phone and did the killing.

Given that Belcher denied calls with Brown's or Watson's phones and Watson denied knowing this Byrd when interviewed by Agent Rienerth and Watson had no explanations for why his phone was in connection with Belcher's or this Byrd's phone on September 11th, coupled with Watson's denial of being in the area of They Say when his phone does put him there by at least 16:51:30, all of this shows Watson's consciousness of guilt. It shows Watson's attempts to hide his connection to Belcher and his whole involvement in this murder scheme.

One does not solely have to join the car fraud/drug conspiracy as a dealer or customer. Also, this Court may give

Government's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 20

you an instruction that to join a conspiracy does not require proof that Watson knew everything about the conspiracy or everyone involved. Also, I believe this Court may instruct you that once a conspiracy is shown an individual's slight role or connection is enough to find him guilty. Ladies and gentlemen, that is satisfied by Watson's role as the enforcer for Belcher.

Moving on to Count Three, Use of a Firearm. The third charge is use of a firearm during and in relation to a drug-trafficking crime. This count dovetails with the drug conspiracy I just finished talking with you about.

With regard to Count Three, causing death through the use of a firearm during and in relation to a drug-trafficking crime, to be clear, ladies and gentlemen, although Belcher did not use a gun, the law does not require him to personally use the gun for him to be guilty of this offense.

I believe this Judge may instruct you that a person can be guilty of this charge as an aider and abettor or as a coconspirator. Here, although Watson used a gun and committed the murder, he was aiding and abetting Belcher, who offered to pay him and Brown to commit the murder. You even heard from Brown that before this proffer was made he didn't know Wallace, he had no reason to go and find Wallace, he had no reason to kill Wallace.

There's no question Belcher committed the drug-trafficking crime that was interwoven with this car fraud scheme. In fact,

Government's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 21

Belcher and Bailey lured Wallace there to participate in the car fraud and drug-trafficking scheme. There's no question Belcher and Bailey wanted Wallace dead because of disputes that arose during and in relation to that car fraud and drug-trafficking scheme.

There's no question, based upon the testimony, cell site analysis and physical exhibits, that Chambers, Brown and Watson were all there. Even surveillance video puts Bailey and Belcher there.

There were two guns, a .40 caliber and a 9mm, and the testimony was that Watson used the 9mm which killed Wallace.

You heard from MSP Officer Molnar, and he told you twelve of those casings were 9mm, eleven of them came from the same gun. He talked about one just being kind of unavailable to say it was or wasn't, and I submit to you when you looked at the video you saw at least seven or eight vehicles that rolled through there or what have you. I submit that's what made that inability to read that last shell. But he also told you that there was a .40 caliber casing there as well.

There's no question a gun or guns would be used because the killing had to be quick and fast. There's no question Watson did the killing based upon Belcher's admission to Bailey and the testimony of Brown and Chambers as supported by the cell site analysis and the spent bullets and gun casings.

There's no question that an unsuspecting Devin Wallace

Government's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 22

lost his life due to twelve of the 9mm bullets being fired at him and six hitting him in the head all at point-blank range.

For aiding and abetting I believe that this judge will tell you in the instructions that any assistance is enough. Belcher's assistance to Wallace was the Zeidman's offer of payment to commit the murder, the passing along of information to Watson through the phone call with Brown, the location as well as who was standing outside the car and who was seated inside.

As that surveillance video proves, in the split second that he exited the car Mr. Watson already knew to avoid Bailey and go straight to the occupant of the car. Think about it.

Mrs. Wallace said her husband rarely drove that car, and in his video interview Belcher recounted only three times of seeing

Mr. Wallace inside that car. Brown said he and Watson got their information about what cars Wallace drove from Belcher.

Brown even talked about seeing Mr. Wallace in a Jeep, in a white Jeep.

It took Belcher and his calls to the Brown/Watson phones on September 11 to tell them Wallace was inside that Benz. Even in their failed attempt at surveillance Brown told you and testified that he merely saw Wallace in a white Jeep. Watson assisted Belcher by performing the execution of Wallace with the firearm based upon the information Belcher passed to Brown as relayed to Watson that Wallace was the occupant of the car

Government's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 23

and Bailey was standing outside.

For Count Three there is another way in which both defendants are liable, and that is under the rule of law that the acts committed by one coconspirator is attributable to all of the members of the conspiracy. These defendants conspired at Zeidman's to commit a murder. As I mentioned before, it obviously had to involve a gun or guns to be quick and fast. Both of these defendants joined the conspiracy at the Zeidman's meeting and remained in it until the killing of Wallace was achieved. The deliberate killing of Wallace was done to continue the car fraud drug scheme without Wallace's participation and interference in the money earned from the scheme. The killing of Wallace, ladies and gentlemen, was obviously committed during and in relation to the car fraud\drug-trafficking scheme.

Count Four, Obstruction. The fourth and final charge relates to Deaunta Belcher only. He is charged with making misleading statements to police to hinder the investigation. The evidence is that Belcher knowingly tried to mislead police in September 2015 when he told them: One, he didn't know Stephen Brown personally; that he did not have Stephen Brown's phone number, two; and three, that he thought Stephen Brown was still in jail.

With regard to Count Four, Obstruction of Justice,
Defendant Belcher, by being untruthful about calls to his phone

Defendant Belcher's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 24

before and after the murder, claiming he didn't know

Stephen Brown, claiming Stephen Brown was still in jail,

claiming the 1332 number belonged to Block, claiming he didn't

associate with Stephen Brown, claiming he didn't know

Stephen Brown's last name, these false statements obstructed

justice. Deaunta Belcher should have known these false

statements would be passed along to DEA because he planted the

cover story moments after the murder, and you heard what that

story was, that Wallace was killed for snitching in a federal

investigation. In fact, I submit he thought his false

statement would send the investigation in a different

direction, away from him, his cousins Bailey and Brown, and

Watson to other drug dealers already under investigation by the

DEA.

Ladies and gentlemen, over these last three weeks the Government has provided you with overwhelming evidence consisting of exhibits and testimony to prove the defendants' guilt for each crime charged beyond any doubt, certainly beyond a reasonable doubt. As a result, we ask you to return the only verdict which this evidence supports, and that's that the defendants are guilty on each and every count as charged.

I thank you for your time and attention.

THE COURT: Mr. Shea.

MR. SHEA: Yes. Thank you, Judge.

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I want to start by

Defendant Belcher's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 25

addressing the less-serious counts because I'm not going to spend a lot of time on them. I'm going to start in fact with Count Four, which is the count that charges Mr. Belcher with obstruction of justice.

One of the elements that -- well, first, I mean, obviously one element is that the person charged did something to mislead or try to deceive law enforcement, and you heard the audio clips of Mr. Belcher's statements to the police on September the 24th. This count relates to his interview with DPD on September the 24th, and I don't think you are going to have too hard a time concluding that he didn't tell the truth all the time in that interview, particularly when it came to his relationship with Mr. Brown.

However, another critical element of that count is that he must tell those untruths with the intent to hinder, delay or prevent the communication of that information to a federal law enforcement officer. I don't think there's any evidence whatsoever to suggest that when he was talking to Detectives Mitchell and Lucy on September the 24th at the Detroit Police Department that he had the specific intent to somehow — whatever it is he was saying was going to get communicated to a federal law enforcement officer. So I think that, absent that element, you can't convict him of that count.

With respect to Count Two, the drug conspiracy, and as I said to you in opening statement, there's been a lot of

Defendant Belcher's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 26

evidence that's been presented to the effect that Mr. Belcher was a drug dealer and that in connection with his drug dealing he engaged with various people who in one form or another assisted him in connection with that. That would include Frankie Aday. That would include Steph Brown. That would even include Latasia Banks, according to the evidence. And, of course, you heard Mr. Belcher admit that he was a drug dealer to police on September the 24th. So the fact that he was a drug dealer is not in dispute.

As I also said to you in opening statement, that doesn't make him a murderer, and he's -- Count Two just charges him with the drug conspiracy. Count Three charges him with the murder of Devin Wallace as an outgrowth of the drug conspiracy. And merely because you may believe that the Government is satisfied with its proofs with respect to Count Two doesn't mean the Government has satisfied its proofs with respect to Count Three, and that's what's of critical importance to Mr. Belcher today. Nor does the fact that Mr. Belcher was a drug dealer conclusively prove that Andre Watson was in that conspiracy.

The fact that Mr. Belcher may have associated with Frankie Aday and Nancy Eaton, Latasia Banks and Steph Brown doesn't mean he's associated with Andre Watson in connection with those drug-dealing activities. I'll let Mr. Johnson address that more fully because I think that more centrally

Defendant Belcher's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 27

goes to his client's concerns, but I wanted to point that out.

It should be obvious to everybody in this courtroom that the main reason why this trial has taken place is over, at least from Mr. Belcher's point of view, is over whether or not Mr. Belcher was involved in the death of Devin Wallace. So I'm going to turn to that, and I'm going to spend the rest of my time on that issue, that broad overarching issue.

And I want to start by saying -- this may help you understand my argument, the structure of it as I go through, and it may help me as I try to keep it structured as I go through. There are three broad reasons why I will be arguing to you at the conclusion of this summation why I believe you need to acquit Mr. Belcher of the murder charges.

First, the Government's case relies primarily on you believing beyond a reasonable doubt a collection of very untrustworthy people, who are habitually untrustworthy, who have lived practically their entire adult lives as being untrustworthy.

Second -- and I am talking about again primarily
Billy Joe Chambers, Darnell Bailey and Steph Brown. We'll talk
about Latasia Banks and Sean Jackson in a little bit, but the
three primary witnesses whom the Government relies on are
Chambers, Bailey and Brown.

Second, not only did Chambers, Bailey and Brown demonstrate through their lifestyle that they are untrustworthy

Defendant Belcher's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 28

people, they have undeniable and clear motive to lie about Mr. Belcher in this case.

And, third, the evidence that the Government points to that it would argue corroborates these untrustworthy people's version of events does not necessarily corroborate those untrustworthy people's version of events.

So, with that sort of structure, let's dive into it in a little more detail. Let's start with what we know for sure because even the untrustworthy people admit it.

We know that Chambers, Brown and Bailey were involved in the murder of Devin Wallace. Bailey tried like heck to say he wasn't really, and we'll talk about that in a minute as well, but we know, I mean these people have pled guilty to murder for hire. It's not a whodunit when it comes to them. The issue is can the Government prove beyond a reasonable doubt to you that Deaunta Belcher was part of their conspiracy.

I believe the judge will instruct you, I believe the judge will instruct you that proof beyond a reasonable doubt is proof that is so convincing that you would not hesitate to rely on it in making the most important decisions in your own lives, and I submit to you that the testimonies of Chambers, Bailey and Brown aren't that kind of proof, don't carry that kind of convincing weight.

We know that Stephen Brown previously had been convicted multiple times of felonies involving theft and stolen property.

Defendant Belcher's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 29

We know that he was on parole at the time of the murder. We know that he's 29 years old. For virtually all of his 20s he was locked up.

We know that Billy Joe Chambers had multiple convictions involving stolen property and robbery. We know he was on parole at the time of the murder.

We know that Darnell Bailey had multiple convictions, three I believe, two for unemployment insurance fraud, one for receiving and concealing a stolen automobile. He was on two separate probations at the time of the murder, and we know that he was engaging in various ongoing frauds, notwithstanding his convictions, up to and through the time of the murder. We know that Darnell Bailey was so incorrigible in connection with his frauds and deceptions that he sought to educate others, like Sean Jackson, while he was locked up on how to commit frauds and deceptions.

We know that he even had his family send a deceptive letter to Judge Marlinga in the Macomb County Circuit Court seeking early discharge from probation, telling the Court that he was at present locked up on charges of murder but that he wasn't a murderer. This was in October of 2017, a few months before he pled guilty to being a murderer.

I don't think I'm saying it too strongly when I say that Misters Brown, Chambers and Bailey are habitual liars and cheats. Then they come to this case. During the investigation

Defendant Belcher's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 30

of this case they remained true to form.

Billy Joe Chambers had three separate police interviews. He lied until -- about his own involvement until the very end of the third interview.

Mr. Bailey spoke to police twice on September the 11th, wasn't forthright with them; spoke to them on September 17th, wasn't forthright with them; spoke to them on March the 8th, wasn't forthright with them. Always played off that he didn't know anything about it, that he suspected that Wallace was killed by others because he was snitching.

Mr. Brown, likewise, in the first interview he gave with the federal agents on March 9, 2015 acknowledged lying throughout that.

When they ultimately confessed their involvement, when eventually they put themselves in the crime, they didn't do it out of some sense of moral obligation or ethical obligation.

Mr. Chambers told us that he confessed because law enforcement showed him the evidence and he didn't want to go away for life.

Mr. Bailey confessed after reviewing the indictment and after having been told by police repeatedly on March 8th, 2016 that he needed to do damage control, and they were offering him a way out through cooperation from a life sentence.

Stephen Brown acknowledged to us that he had been locked up for most of his 20s, as I have previously mentioned, and he wanted an opportunity to get out some day, and the Government

Defendant Belcher's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 31

gave him that opportunity through cooperation.

None of these people ultimately came to Jesus with respect to their involvement in these cases because they had all of a sudden an epiphany about doing the right thing. They all came to the table because they wanted something pretty important to them in return, and the fact they didn't have a plea agreement yet doesn't change that elemental fact. These people came to the table because they wanted something important in return.

Their lack of candor continued through their testimony at trial. Let's start with Mr. Chambers. No fewer than six times he refused to answer my questions. I didn't count how many times he refused to answer Mr. Johnson's questions.

At least twice he acknowledged testifying at trial differently than he had testified before the grand jury. At least once he acknowledged testifying at trial to you differently than he had told law enforcement just three weeks earlier.

In connection with that last one, you will remember him testifying about bleaching the car and you will remember him testifying to you that Steph Brown didn't help him bleach the car, and then he acknowledged having told law enforcement three weeks earlier for the first time that he had bleached the car and that Steph Brown had helped him.

The point is this. Ultimately Mr. Chambers agreed with me that he didn't always tell facts the same way, and isn't that

Defendant Belcher's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 32

sort of the essence of somebody who is untruthful and unreliable and how can you believe him in connection with the most important decisions of your life?

It also tends to put the lie -- Mr. Chambers had these -- it's been a long time, but I think you probably can remember back. Mr. Chambers had a way of speaking that was kind of repetitive, and one of the things that he kept repeating was "I lied then, but I'm telling the whole truth now because my cooperation agreement requires me to be truthful and honest with the jury and with everybody in the courtroom." Can you remember him saying that any number of times?

Well, when on cross-examination he has to acknowledge he didn't tell the facts the same way twice even to you, it kind of undercuts that sentiment. And, furthermore, how would you know with somebody like that when they really mean it? Okay, I'm telling you the truth now, I really mean it.

Let's move on to Mr. Bailey and his testimony here. He constantly tried to weasel out of responsibility for everything, it seemed, that he's done in his life that was wrong. Early on Mr. Cralle tried to get Mr. Bailey to explain one of his convictions, it was the receiving and concealing a stolen automobile conviction, and you will remember Mr. Bailey saying, well, yeah, I pled guilty to it, but it was really a technical violation. I learned afterwards that when a car gets repossessed it's not really mine anymore, it's theirs, and so

Defendant Belcher's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 33

technically I was in possession of a stolen vehicle and that's why I pled quilty to it.

He told you that until he got involved with the Government he didn't consider straw buying to be fraud. He told you that when he educated Sean Jackson as to how to commit frauds when they were together in pretrial detention it was because he wasn't used to the federal system and didn't realize that he shouldn't have opened up to Mr. Jackson in that sense, in that respect. He blamed Mr. Jackson for essentially getting the information out of him.

He told you that he didn't know that the letter that his family sent on his behalf to the judge would say what it said. He told you he didn't know that Mr. Wallace was going to be killed on September the 11th.

And his last words to me on cross-examination were: "I don't feel like I should do any time except for the frauds, to be honest with you," and this is from a guy who earlier this year or late last year, I forget what day it was, but you could check it out, on his Rule 11 Plea Agreement pled guilty to Murder for Hire. This is a man who not only doesn't have a moral compass, he doesn't seem to have the capacity to be truly forthright even when he's on the witness stand under oath and talking to you.

Mr. Brown is another person who can't seem to tell -- can't seem to tell a story the same way twice. I'll give you

Defendant Belcher's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 34

some examples.

To you he testified that he received \$500 directly from Deaunta Belcher in partial payment for the murder. To agents he said he never received anything from Deaunta Belcher.

To you he said I didn't have any telephone conversations with Darnell Bailey before the murder. To agents he said he did have telephone conversations with Darnell Bailey before the murder.

To you he said he didn't have any discussions with Darnell Bailey after the Zeidman's meeting about getting the murder done. To agents he did have those discussions.

He couldn't keep his story straight even between day one, when he testified on direct examination, and day two, when he testified on cross-examination. Again, some examples:

The Government asked him about whether he had gotten a telephone call from Mr. Belcher about trying to locate Mr. Wallace on Grand River near a mechanic shop, and Mr. Brown said I got a telephone call from Mr. Belcher about that and this occurred between August 26th and -- August 25th and August the 31st.

On cross-examination the next time we were in court -maybe it wasn't the next day, I don't remember if there was a
weekend in between because the dates blend together, but I
think it was the very next day -- his story had changed. He
still says he got the telephone call from Mr. Belcher but that

Defendant Belcher's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 35

it occurred sometime between August the 11th and August the 25th.

There is a second example, and then I'm going to tell you why these are important. On day one in direct exam after the discussion of whether Mr. Brown was asked to try to locate Wallace near Grand River and the mechanic shop, after that the next line of questioning had to do with did you receive frequent calls from Mr. Belcher after that, between the end of August and September the 11th, and Mr. Brown described it yes, he had. On cross-examination the next day he, again, changed his mind and, again, he said, well, those calls actually started -- I got frequent calls between August the 11th and September the 11th, an entire month.

Why am I harping on this? Why is this important? It's important because, if you accepted Mr. Brown's testimony on direct day one, you would know they were lies because if you look at the call detail records there were no telephone calls from Mr. Belcher to Stephen Brown from August the 26th until September the 9th. He could not have been calling Mr. Brown to try to find Wallace on Grand River between the 25th and the 31st. He could not have been calling Brown frequently between the end of the month and September the 11th because they weren't having conversations or at least Mr. Belcher was not calling Mr. Brown.

There are times when people aren't telling the truth

Defendant Belcher's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 36

because they are simply mistaken. People make mistakes. Then, there are times when people aren't telling the truth because they don't want to be forthright. Mr. Brown's -- I'm just giving you some examples. Mr. Brown's discrepancies, his change of testimony from one day to the next, his change in recollections from one interview to the next or from one interview to his testimony today, they are too numerous, they are too regular to simply be mistakes.

Mr. Brown's demeanor with the Government was completely different than his demeanor with me. I could have challenged him on whether the sun rose in the east, and he would have said it didn't or he never testified that it did.

He clearly wanted to feed the Government the information that the Government wanted fed and he wanted to fight with everybody else, and he caught himself up in numerous discrepancies as a result of that and that's a sign of someone who doesn't have candor, who is not honest, who is deceptive, not just someone who is mistaken.

In addition to these cooperators being liars by nature and liars by habit, it can't be denied that they have a strong motive to lie about Mr. Belcher in this case. They knew that the only way they were going to have an opportunity to walk the streets again was to cooperate.

As we heard Sergeant Eby say to Darnell Bailey, they had to tell on people. That was the only way they could do damage

Defendant Belcher's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 37

control. Implicating Mr. Belcher was not hard to do even if it wasn't the truth.

Mr. Chambers was shown four photos and asked to describe the roles of each them. Well, he knew that Mr. Belcher wasn't in his car. He knew that Mr. Belcher wasn't at the window of the victim's car. He knew that Mr. Belcher was a boss of Stephen Brown in the drug business. He knew that Mr. Belcher and Mr. Bailey were associated. It's not hard to say, well, jeez, if I'm being shown the photograph he must have a role, his role must be as some guy who gives instructions or is a director of some kind or is behind the scenes in some fashion. It's not hard to make that up.

With respect to Stephen Brown, by the time he was cooperating he had the indictment and the indictment laid it out. This is the original indictment, which is in evidence as Defendant's Exhibit G1, and if back in the jury room you look at Defendant's Exhibit G1 and you go to Page 3 that describes the manner and means of the conspiracy, you will see language that says the Government alleges Deaunta Belcher agreed to pay Stephen Brown a sum of U.S. Currency to murder Devin Wallace because of his cooperation with the DEA. You will see the next paragraph says that Deaunta Belcher and Darnell Bailey arranged to meet with Devin Wallace on the afternoon of -- at They Say Restaurant, and it will continue on, regarding that being the way that Wallace was killed. Brown has the indictment by the

Defendant Belcher's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 38

time he's cooperating. He knows what the Government's theory is.

With respect to Mr. Bailey, he also had the indictment by the time he was cooperating, but in addition to that, he had Sergeant Eby telling him in their interview in March of 2015 what everybody's roles were, and Sergeant Eby said to him, hey, we know Belcher was the mastermind, you've got to tell on him. It's not hard for any of these three men to know how to frame Deaunta Belcher within the Government's theory.

And Bailey was more than happy to adopt that theory because if you look at the evidence it looks kind of compelling that he actually was the one who organized this whole thing. He acknowledged on cross-examination that he had plenty of motive. Wallace had cheated him out of tens of thousands of dollars over the previous two or three years, and he detailed it.

Brown told us that the Zeidman's meeting was initially arranged between him and Belcher by phone so that he could get a resupply of marijuana to sell. He told agents that when he was on that call with Belcher setting up that meeting he heard another voice over the phone screaming about how the victim had to be killed because he was messing with that guy's money. At the Zeidman's meeting he met Bailey and he recognized the voice as having been Bailey's.

So the first contact, if Brown's statement to the agents

Defendant Belcher's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 39

is to be believed, that he knew that somebody wanted the victim dead was through Bailey telling him that, not Belcher telling him that.

Brown also told agents that he and Bailey communicated by phone before the murder about it and that Brown used a different number than the one we became familiar with through the call detail records, which is why you wouldn't see those calls in the call detail records.

The evidence is that Bailey paid money that filtered its way to Brown through the Motor City Casino meeting. That, Brown testified, was set up by a phone call that he and Bailey had, which confirms that he and Bailey were capable of communicating by telephone directly.

Bailey also told us that he was associated with a number of other people who were beefing with Wallace and at least one of whom who had actually said that he wanted Wallace dead, and that these other people knew that Bailey was associated with the victim, Bailey was close to the victim, and presumably could help facilitate state that.

We know, just talking about September 11th, we know that the victim was in a hurry. We know that he kept his engine running. We know that he didn't want to come into the restaurant. We know that Bailey engaged him in conversation for 20 minutes outside on the side of the road. You can watch the full 20 minutes at some point, if you'd like. We know that

Defendant Belcher's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 40

Bailey knew he was in a white Benz. We know that, we have evidence that suggests that Bailey and Brown had the ability to communicate directly with each other. Bailey actually told us that he knew that Wallace was going to be driving the white Benz before Wallace even arrived at the They Say meeting, and finally, Sean Jackson testified that when Bailey was talking to him about the murder when they were locked up together Bailey omitted any mention of Bailey's beefs with Wallace. Obviously he didn't want to talk about that, he wanted to deflect attention elsewhere, and yet Jackson was insightful enough about Bailey to tell the grand jury that Bailey had a motive to deflect blame onto Belcher so that Bailey wasn't blamed on the street for Wallace's murder. There's a fair amount of evidence here that points to Bailey as the real mastermind in this conspiracy and not Mr. Belcher.

The Government claims that Chambers' and Bailey's and Brown's stories about Mr. Belcher's role in this are corroborated by other evidence, but that isn't necessarily so. There's a series of things.

Let's start with the suggestion that Mr. Belcher had motive. The only person who has told you that Mr. Belcher had a motive to kill Wallace is Mr. Bailey.

And what did Mr. Bailey say first about that? In his very first interview after he signed his proffer agreement in November of 2017 he said that Mr. Wallace and Mr. Belcher had a

Defendant Belcher's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 41

grudge because Mr. Belcher stiffed Mr. Wallace on a drug deal.

He didn't say anything about anything else. He didn't say Belcher was mad at him because of fraud. He didn't say Belcher was mad at him because of any other drug-related reason. But, by the time we got to trial, Bailey's story had morphed into Belcher was mad at Wallace for the same reasons that all of us were, because Wallace kept messing with our money, and also because Wallace had sold Belcher some bad heroin.

Well, if that were true, why didn't Bailey say that to the agents in the same interview that he signed his proffer agreement where he agreed he was going to tell the truth and he was going to volunteer all information reasonably related and not omit things. Why didn't he tell it then?

The reason Mr. Bailey's story had to change over time is because it doesn't make sense for Mr. Belcher to be mad at Mr. Wallace over the fact that Mr. Belcher stiffed him on a drug debt. That's not, you know -- if I were Mr. Wallace and I had been stiffed on a drug debt, I might have wanted Mr. Belcher dead, but it doesn't work the other way around. It's doesn't make sense. So that's why Mr. Bailey's story changed, and that's why it's not reliable.

The Government points to the fact that Mr. Belcher lied to police about knowing Brown, about knowing Watson, about Brown's 1332 number belonging to another worker of his by the name of Block or Blockhead. Mr. Belcher did lie about those things.

Defendant Belcher's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 42

That doesn't make him a murderer. That doesn't corroborate Bailey's and Brown's and Chambers' story about Belcher being involved in this murder.

Detective Mitchell acknowledged that people lie to him all the time in police interviews whether they are guilty or not. He acknowledged that a drug dealer might lie about the identity of persons who work for him, particularly if that drug dealer is under charges himself, which Mr. Belcher was. That a drug dealer might lie about people who work for him if they have their own troubles with the law, which we know Stephen Brown did. He was on parole. He was not supposed to be selling drugs at all, but particularly not when you're on parole. So there's any number of reasons why Mr. Belcher may have lied to police, but they are unrelated to whether or not he was involved in a murder.

The Government points to the Pantheon episode supposedly occurring on August the 25th. First, I don't know how

Steph Brown could have remembered from the witness stand last week that he knew specifically that episode happened on August the 25th, 2015. He couldn't even tell me how far it was or how long it would take to get from Faircrest Street to the Family Dollar or to get from the Family Dollar to his house, notwithstanding the fact that he was familiar with all of those places, but he remembers specifically August the 25th, that was the date of the Pantheon episode. I don't think his memory is

Vol. 13/Page 43

that good. He was rehearsed.

More to the point, on cross-examination he acknowledged that the Pantheon episode happened at night. It didn't happen in the afternoon. He wouldn't have gotten any calls from anybody about where Wallace was at The Pantheon Club after 8 o'clock at night. He said that.

So all of the calls that the Government is pointing to in that Exhibit 16, I think, that showed a bunch of back and forth between 4:00 and 5:00 or 3:30 and 4:30 or whatever it was are not related to the Pantheon episode, and they are testament to the fact that these people talk to each other all the time anyway about other stuff. I mean, the Government wants you to think that they were just fixated, all five of them, on Devin Wallace all of the time. That's not true. They have other lives. They were doing other things, a lot of them were illegal, but they had any number of reasons why they would be talking to each other.

They point to Zeidman's as the place where the plot was hatched, except that we know from Mr. Brown's testimony, and he had no reason to lie about this, that the reason he was going to Zeidman's in the first place was to get resupplied with marijuana by Mr. Belcher. That doesn't mean that he had a discussion with Mr. Belcher at that meeting about killing Wallace, although certainly could have had that discussion with Mr. Bailey at that meeting because he was present.

Defendant Belcher's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 44

They point to Latasia Banks, Mr. Belcher's former girl friend, mother of his children, as corroboration of his involvement because of her testimony that he confessed to her a month afterwards. First, I'm not sure that the words "nigga too greedy, he had to go" is a confession as opposed to an observation. Mr. Belcher may have known why Wallace was killed. That doesn't mean he was involved in it.

But even if you accept it as her testimony, that he confessed to her, you shouldn't believe it. This is more bought-and-paid-for testimony. It is testimony that was given in return for leniency in her own very recently brought case, and it's inconsistent with two other significant pieces of evidence.

I invite you back in the jury room to listen to jail call Government Exhibit 18A. That's the call that we heard between Mr. Belcher and her where the call begins with some just general hi, how are you doing sort of things, and then we're going to talk more about that beginning. It segues. It was important to the Government because it demonstrated Mr. Belcher instructing Ms. Banks about who owed money for drugs. So that's why it was played.

But, if you go back and you listen to the early portion, you hear Mr. Belcher ask what happened, and you hear Ms. Banks say that on the news the night before they had described him as the one who had put the hit out and then you hear her say, she

Defendant Belcher's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 45

thought to herself, "yeah, right." And then you hear
Mr. Belcher say, "That shit's crazy, I had nothing to do with
that shit." And Latasia responds, "Keep your head up, babe.
Stay strong."

This is not the kind of conversation that two people have if they previously had a conversation where Mr. Belcher has confessed to Latasia Banks, "Hey, I had something to do with this." Go back and listen to that conversation.

The second significant piece of evidence that belies her claims that Mr. Belcher confessed to her is the fact that last April she talked to my investigator Desiree Edwards, who asked her whether she had any information that indicated that Mr. Belcher was involved, and she said no. At that time she didn't have any reason to lie to Desiree Edwards. She didn't have any reason to mislead me, but she had plenty of reason to lie to the Government.

Let me point out one other thing as an aside. She testified under oath that she was only involved in Mr. Belcher's drug business after his arrest, but we know from Frankie Aday's testimony that's not true. Frankie Aday testified that early on when he and Nancy were getting drugs from Deaunta they were also getting them from Latasia, and they were getting them dropped off at Nancy's house where Frankie lived and the reason they were getting dropped off there is because it was close to where Latasia worked and Latasia

Vol. 13/Page 46

sometimes made the deliveries. And so she lied to you about that, too. She's not believable.

Let's talk about the call detail records and particularly the call detail records on September 11th. The Government suggests that these records, combined with the video, corroborate the fact -- corroborate Stephen Brown's testimony that Belcher was giving them directions.

I suggest that you can't just look at the dates and times of the records themselves and the video. You have to pay attention to the testimony that Brown gave in connection with them.

And just to introduce this part, remember that there are exhibits, Defense Exhibits K1 and K2, for instance, that show that he and Brown had very regular, very extensive contact for weeks and weeks leading up to September the 11th. So it certainly wasn't unusual for them to have a lot of discussions.

We even heard Agent Rienerth testify that on some days they talked just as often, just as many times on those other days as they did on September the 11th. So it's not like it sticks out like a sore thumb and that it never happened before.

There's nothing intrinsically suspicious about calls between, even a lot of calls, between Belcher and Brown. What makes them suspicious to the Government is the timing of them. I've got to give them that, the timing is something that if you're the Government you're going to be suspicious about it,

Defendant Belcher's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 47

but also what Mr. Brown says about those calls. And so that means you've got to believe Mr. Brown, what he says about those calls.

Again, what Stephen Brown actually says about those calls depends on the day on which he was testifying. On day one he testified that he got all kinds of telephone calls from Mr. Belcher starting with the "big fish" call all the way while they were traveling to They Say from Theodore Street and until they arrived there, all of these telephone calls from Mr. Belcher he testified to having occurred on direct examination. The problem with his testimony is that, again, there aren't that many telephone calls from Mr. Belcher to Mr. Brown on that day. There's only two. There's three if you count one that goes to voice mail, but in terms of voice-to-voice contact, there was two.

So on day two, of course, Mr. Brown's testimony has changed. These aren't all telephone calls from Mr. Belcher to him. They are telephone calls that Mr. Brown has placed to Mr. Belcher, which is a little closer to the truth. He does place some telephone calls to Mr. Belcher on that day in that period of time. Not nearly as many as he says and ultimately not at the times he says that he placed them.

So, for instance, he says that he sees the white Camaro that Mr. Belcher was driving, driving away from him on Joseph Campau. We have all seen that on the video. He makes

Defendant Belcher's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 48

the left-hand turn off Franklin on Joseph Campau, makes another left-hand turn, we hear from Officer Mitchell, that he parked in front of his residence for a few minutes.

Brown testified that after he saw Belcher pull away that he called Belcher from his phone a number of times and he called Belcher one time on Watson's cell phone after he sees Belcher drive away. This can't be true. It isn't true.

The video tells us that Belcher pulled off at 4:51 p.m. if you correct the video time by subtracting a minute and 45 seconds. The video tells us that Chambers' car drives that same route down Joseph Campau passing Franklin Street where the Benz is parked and Gino is standing next to the window at 4:55 p.m., four minutes after Belcher is already gone.

After that, of course, after 4:55, Chambers' car does the big loop to get back to Franklin Street to pull up and ambush Wallace from behind. There are no calls, no calls, zero calls to or from Belcher and Brown or Belcher and Watson in that period of time.

Brown says that when they were stopped behind the school bus very shortly before pulling up on Wallace that's when he used Watson's phone to call Belcher. Again, there are no records that confirm that. As a matter of fact, they confirm the opposite. There were no calls then.

So it doesn't make sense for the explanation for these clear inaccuracies to be they are just innocent inaccuracies.

Defendant Belcher's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 49

Mr. Brown met with the Government prior to taking the stand. He went over his reports. He went over his anticipated testimony. There's only one explanation for why Mr. Brown can't tell the story correctly, and that's that he can't keep his lies straight. He's not believable.

It is not Mr. Belcher's burden to prove to you what might explain events differently than how the Government wants you to believe them, but let's think about some things. One thing that everybody seems to agree with is there was supposed to be a meeting at They Say late that afternoon, and Mr. Bailey said there were two reasons for it: One was to sell a car and one was to meet with some other people about some other general business-related accounts, some Juan guy and somebody else.

It's not disputed that Mr. Bailey arrived first, that
Mr. Wallace arrived second, somewhere around 4:30 or 4:35, that
Mr. Belcher somewhere around 4:45. There's no dispute that
Mr. Belcher and his daughter exited the Camaro, walked up to
the door of They Say, you see some conversation between him and
Mr. Bailey, and Mr. Belcher turns around and walks back.
Mr. Bailey tells us that he told Mr. Belcher there's nobody
here.

Mr. Belcher goes back to his car, gets in the car, and after a few minutes drives away at 4:51. Per

Detective Mitchell, who reviewed video that we don't have, but who reviewed the River Place Apartment video, Mr. Belcher

Vol. 13/Page 50

arrived home around 4:52.

According to the call detail records, Detective Mitchell confirmed Mr. Bailey placed a call to his girl friend at 4:54. We know from the call detail records he got a call from Mr. Bailey at 4:57 that lasted 80 seconds. During that period of time, if you do the math, Mr. Bailey would have had to have been at the window of Mr. Wallace's car during that conversation. You can actually see, if you look at the video around that time, Mr. Bailey going into his pocket and pulling something out.

According to Detective Mitchell, at 4:59, after the 80-second contact with Mr. Bailey, Mr. Belcher leaves the car, goes in the apartment complex where his residence is for a couple minutes, comes back out, it's 5:01, gets back in the car, immediately turns around and heads back to the scene.

Belcher could not have known that Wallace had been killed by then. He hadn't had any communication with anybody to have let him know that. The more reasonable explanation is he was going back to the scene as an outgrowth of that 80-second call he had gotten from Bailey at 4:57. That's the more reasonable explanation.

Bailey says we didn't actually have a call. I dialed him, and then I thought better of it and I just forgot to hang up and it was 80 seconds of dead air. There's a problem with that, ladies and gentlemen. It's a very serious problem. It's

Vol. 13/Page 51

Mr. Belcher's records that show the 80-second call.

If I call one of you and I'm not talking and it sounds like a butt dial, are you going to wait for a minute and-a-half before hanging up? No, you are going to hang up. After realizing, okay, this isn't a real call, you are going to hang up. It's not going to show up as an 80-second call on the recipient's records. It may show up as an 80-second call if it's a butt dial on the dialer's, but the fact that the recipient's records show an 80-second connection indicates that Mr. Belcher was doing something on that connection and what he was doing was talking to Mr. Bailey and probably Mr. Wallace. It's another example of how Mr. Bailey is a liar.

Why is Gino lying about that? Is it because he placed that 80-second call to Mr. Belcher at 4:57 p.m. in order to hold Mr. Wallace at the scene a little bit longer? Is he doing that because he knew that the shooters were getting close or were imminently arriving, as they did just a couple minutes later, and did he know that because he had the capacity to have direct communications with Stephen Brown that don't show up in the call detail records because Stephen was using a different phone? Why else would Mr. Bailey lie about not actually having what clearly was an 80-second contact with Mr. Belcher at 4:57 p.m.?

This doesn't change the fact that Mr. Belcher had contacts with Mr. Brown that afternoon, and he had a couple with

Vol. 13/Page 52

Mr. Watson as well. But, again, in order for you to construe those contacts as being related to the murder of Devin Wallace, you've got to believe Stephen Brown beyond a reasonable doubt, and I don't think that Stephen Brown's testimony carries that weight.

I'm almost done here.

Let's remember a couple other things. This murder occurred a block and-a-half from where Mr. Belcher lived at 5:00 p.m. on a Friday afternoon, broad daylight. Who does that? I mean, if you really want to kill somebody are you going to do it a block and-a-half from your house at 5:00 in the afternoon? Are you going to go back to the scene, and innocent or not, you are going to take your daughter with you?

He told Gino to call 9-1-1. He stayed and he spoke with the police. Those are not actions that are consistent with somebody who is involved in a murder.

I'm going to conclude.

The foundation for the Government's murder case against Mr. Belcher is built on sand. Every relevant law enforcement -- I'm sorry, non-law enforcement witness in this case is singing for their supper, is telling you something that they want you to believe so the Government gives them something in the end that is very significant, their liberty. They get to go home. Maybe not right away, but a hell of a lot sooner than they would otherwise. That is a powerful, powerful

Vol. 13/Page 53

motivator, and they are seeking to bury Mr. Belcher so they can go free.

The judge may instruct you on how to consider such evidence, and I ask you to take that instruction really to heart. These are people who have lived their lives as liars, cheats and thieves, as I have said more than once, and the other evidence in this case, the videos, the call records make sense to the murder case only if you believe these liars, cheats and thieves beyond a reasonable doubt, only if you would rely on their word in making the most important decisions in your own life. I don't think their word is worth that kind of reliance, and so I'm asking you to find Mr. Belcher not guilty of the homicide counts. Those are Counts One and Three.

THE COURT: We'll take a short recess, ladies and gentlemen.

MR. JOHNSON: Judge, may we approach after the -THE CLERK: All rise for the jury.

(Jury out at 11:04 a.m.)

THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Johnson.

MR. JOHNSON: Yes, Judge, I wanted to approach.

THE COURT: Pardon?

MR. JOHNSON: I wanted to approach on an evidentiary

24 issue.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

Monday.

Defendant Belcher's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 54

MR. JOHNSON: I believe that Mr. Haugabook argued to the jury that my client made a statement, he talked about the substance of that statement, and he based an argument on that statement. That statement never came in. There was no testimony to that statement. That statement was not admitted, no, and -- unless I overlooked it.

MR. CRALLE: You did. The statement came in.

Special Agent Rienerth testified on Monday about his interview with your client. He did not introduce the oral statement. He testified to the substance. Every single bit of that came in. We can pull the transcript.

I asked the questions. That was the testimony. That was Monday.

MR. JOHNSON: I don't recall that, Judge.

MR. CRALLE: Well, I recall it distinctly, last

THE COURT: The jury will recall the testimony. You can argue that he didn't make the statement, but it's up to the jury to decide whether he made it or not.

I'm not going to correct anything Mr. Haugabook said. You can argue that Mr. Haugabook said Mr. Watson made a statement. "My recollection, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, is he did not make a statement. It's for you to decide." I mean, you will deal with that in your argument, and you will deal with it in your argument.

Defendant Watson's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13 Vol. 13/Page 55 1 MR. CRALLE: Yes, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Thank you. I'll be back. 3 MR. SHEA: How long, Judge? 4 THE COURT: I will tell you, the Marshals govern the 5 time of the recess, okay? You have control of it. 6 MARSHALL: You've got it. All right. 7 THE COURT: I may not like what you do, but you still 8 have it. 9 MARSHALL: Will do. 10 THE COURT: Unless you want to use the public 11 restroom. 12 (Recess from 11:07 a.m. to 11:37 a.m.) 13 THE COURT: Okay. Everybody be seated, please. 14 Bring in the jury. 15 THE CLERK: All rise for the jury. 16 (Jury in at 11:38 a.m.) 17 THE COURT: Be seated. 18 Mr. Johnson. 19 (11:39 a.m.)20 MR. JOHNSON: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. 21 Thank you for serving. Thank you for your attentiveness. 22 If there's been any exchanges between me and the judge or the 23 Government lawyers that you find offensive, I apologize, and I 24 ask you not to hold that against my client. I have the utmost

16-20143; U.S.A. v. Belcher/Watson

respect for counsel at this table as well as the Court.

25

Defendant Watson's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 56

If you recall when we first met, I told you that I was going to make a promise to you, and that promise was to try to dig into this case and deliver you facts and information that you wouldn't normally get through the Government and I asked you in return to be attentive and to be objective and I thought that if we worked together it would help you reach a verdict, a verdict that was fair based on objective and impartial, unbiased consideration. Even though I didn't have the burden, I told you I was going to take on that burden.

I think from watching you, from being here with you, that you have been attentive. This has been a very difficult task because of the nature of the evidence, and when I say "nature of the evidence," I mean, as brother counsel pointed out, the lies, the inconsistencies, the sort of witnesses that we're dealing with here.

So I want to further assist you in ferreting out this evidence, and in doing that, I'm not going to go over a lot of things that brother counsel has gone over. He's done a fine job pointing out those things, but what I want to do -- and I told you when we first met, I told you I thought you had a very difficult task, and that difficult task, it seems to be extremely difficult in this case because of the nature of the evidence, and the nature of the evidence are lies and inconsistencies based on testimony coming from liars, cheats, murderers, thieves, professional impersonators, and that's very

Defendant Watson's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 57

difficult.

And the instructions the judge may give you will talk about the nature of the evidence, but what I want to do is I want to get into the nuts and bolts of the instructions because that's where you are going to have to go. And I'm not going to go through all of the testimony of these liars. I'm going to take out that testimony that I think you can pigeon-hole into these instructions so that when you get back in the back you will understand these instructions and how to apply the -- adjudicate the facts, the facts that this case turns on. So I've got a little bit more work to do with you so just bear with me.

I'm going to talk about some of the instructions that the Court may give that I think are very important for you to consider and that I want you to consider strongly in my case, and that is -- and I'm going to try to move as quickly as I can because I'm on a time schedule here.

There may be an instruction that talks about proof beyond a reasonable doubt, and what I want you to know is that the big thing that I'm relying on in this, in this instruction is that you have to look at the possible doubts and doubts based purely on speculation are not reasonable doubts. So you've got to look at that testimony real close.

I'm real big in this case on the lack of evidence, and the lack of evidence I think is so important in this case because a

Defendant Watson's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 58

lack of evidence you can attach a reasonable doubt to. So you've got to look at the evidence, and if there's a lack of evidence in respect to where is the gun, a lack of evidence into a number of factors, you can attach reasonable doubt.

You have to look at all the evidence. If it has more than one reasonable explanation, and I'm going to give you some examples, if there's more than one reasonable explanation, there may be a reasonable doubt. If there's two or three reasonable explanations, there may be a reasonable doubt, and that's why I think the lack of evidence is so important.

It's also important when you talking about circumstantial evidence, you know, and that circumstantial evidence gets into the links in the chain, you know, does the links connect. The Government has a theory. I want you to look at that theory. I want you to look at if there's -- follow that theory. Follow my theory. My theory is going to talk about the evolution of the lie, where the lie started, where the lie ends. There can be more than one reasonable explanation to this case, to their theory, and if I give you one, then we may -- you can say there's a reasonable doubt. So that's very important.

The nature of the evidence. You clearly have to look at the fact that this evidence comes in through liars, cheaters, con artists. You've got to look at that because that's the nature of this case. So credibility is going to be very important on your part, looking at whether the evidence is

Defendant Watson's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 59

credible.

Judge the testimony of the snitches, okay? They are the government witnesses, but I need you to, as the instructions will tell you, use your common sense. I just need you to use your common sense, common sense when you're talking about what Watson did when he was standing next to someone while an agreement was being made, were there words spoken, were there acts, were there gestures. Remember, I told you in the beginning that you have to connect -- if you commit a crime, you have to connect the actus reus with the mens rea. You can't have a crime unless you connect the mental state with some sort of act.

So if you're looking at what Watson may have said, did he say anything? I'm big on that. I'm talking about were there words spoken, not what somebody else said, and is there corroborating facts, okay?

So that instruction, I think, is very important, and when you're talking about reasonable doubt, it will explain to you what it means, and I always like to say, and recall I said, demand the quality of evidence that you would want your loved one to be, if they were on trial, and I think that's big.

In this case the Government had the burden of proof.

There's been hours of interrogation with Brown, Bailey,

Paymond, the interrogating detectives. There were audio

recordings of statements by my client. They didn't produce

Defendant Watson's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 60

Remember

that. The Government didn't produce that so you won't see that. You won't see all of the evidence in this case so I have to ferret through what you do have, but you can look at -- I'm here to try to get to the truth. Sometimes the Government doesn't give you all the evidence, okay? And you can look at that, but the only thing you can judge is the evidence before you.

I want to go to another instruction that talks about the circumstances, and I talked to you about that, the chains in the link -- the links in the chains, I'm sorry.

Now, another instruction is very important here, and that's the state of mind, the intent, okay? That's very important because they want you to believe that — they want you to read Watson's mind in this case when Watson is with Brown, when Watson is in the car, when Watson is at Zeidman's. Watson doesn't say anything. There's nothing to say that Watson said anything so they want you to read their minds. Well, this instruction talks about that. No one can read another person's mind and tell what that person is thinking, but a defendant's state of mind can be proven indirectly from the surrounding circumstances. So when you're looking at the Zeidman's and you're looking at him being in the car with Brown, you've got to look at are there any other corroborating facts besides what Brown says was in Watson's mind?

16-20143; U.S.A. v. Belcher/Watson

Let's take, for instance, the Zeidman's meeting.

Defendant Watson's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 61

the evolution of a lie? And I'm going to get to that, but the lie evolves to a point where we get to a meeting at Zeidman's. And the facts that you've got to remember and look at closely, I believe, is Brown and Bailey infer, they try to infer that Watson was present. We don't know, but they say Watson was present, and Brown was offered a car, a condo and money.

The conclusion was that, of Bailey and Brown at some point was Watson stood there so Watson heard and agreed. The inference was he stood there and Watson heard and agreed, but there's no way to infer what was in Watson's mind from his just being present at an alleged meeting. We don't have Watson's words, acts or gestures to weigh what was in his mind. Nothing independent to show he agreed or acknowledged and agreed. No actus reus, no mens rea, no act that we can infer his mental state.

Mental state. Words of intent are very important, and when you look through this case, for instance, Brown, when you look at Brown, there's evidence. You can look. Brown says the only thing that's on the mind is to kill Devin Wallace and get a car and get a condo. That's corroboration. That gives you an opportunity to weigh what's in Brown's mind. You see -- and that's very important. That's instruction 13 when you start talking about intent.

Brown testified he and Watson rode together. Well, what happened then? What did they talk about? Does he ever talk

Defendant Watson's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 62

about what they talked about? Nobody really testifies to what Watson ever really said in this case. Nobody. There's no words or acts that anybody can assert that Watson made. No one has given us Watson's actual words.

Another part of -- I think is very important and I told you when I first started out in this case, I think I mentioned that I didn't think demeanor was going to be that important in this case because we had professional liars. We had con artists. We had impersonators that could take that stand without sweating, could take that stand with a stern face and testify, but it didn't turn out to be that way and instruction number 7 that the judge may give, it talks about looking at the demeanor of the witness, and the demeanor evidence -- demeanor evidence is evidence.

And you can look at that demeanor. Look at Brown. Look how Brown sat. Look how Brown got vague. Look how when I asked Brown about you said there were six, there were five and you, and I asked him and he wouldn't answer. He became silent. Well, his silence spoke. Six people in that -- involved, possibly four people in the car.

Look at Paymond. Paymond's demeanor was fairly good after he decided that he was going to tell the truth. I had to turn him around a little bit. My cross-examination sometimes were objected to, but they weren't to try to put my words in his mouth but to create a relationship. Let's look at what Paymond

Defendant Watson's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 63

said. Let's look at what Paymond gave us.

Paymond was one of the Government's better witnesses. His demeanor was fairly good after I got him to tell the truth. He first gives us nothing. He denies really knowing Watson. He knows Steph and BJ. He tells us BJ and Steph are together on 9/11. He tells us that Steph and BJ leave around 4:00 p.m. That's what the detectives really were trying to pound him in, to get into their theory that timeline. He tells us that Steph and BJ leave around 4:00 p.m. and return afterwards. He clearly supports the Government's theory at first.

However, on cross-examination I open him up. I stress the importance of the truth. He begins to agree with me and appears to start telling the truth. His demeanor is good, his eye contact. He recalls good. He's not vague. He answers the questions. And what facts did we learn? We learned he watched the video. We learned he saw the commission of the crime. We learned he originally slanted the truth because he feared being charged with new crimes. That was real.

But he revealed -- he also revealed he deals with stolen goods and auto parts, which he didn't want to do that at first. He didn't want to do that too much with the interrogations of the officers because he didn't want to get charged with any new crimes.

But he also gave us some of the culture that you can rely on. He tells us -- he agreed that he knows Watson steals cars

Defendant Watson's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 64

and deals in stolen parts. He's an in-between man on deals. That's his hustle. Brown and Watson hang together a lot. It's important because Brown tries to play down -- Brown, if you recall, tries to play down his relationship with Watson initially.

We learned that the DPD maintained that Steph fired the shots from the car. DPD is telling Paymond that's their theory. He told us he agreed with the police that Steph had on black as he wore on 9/11 while at his house the day before. He gives us a limited ID.

He tells us four people are in the car. He gave their description, 6'1", 6'2," the men got in the car. Detective Eby never told you that they believed Watson was the shooter.

He tells us he never saw Watson carrying a gun. So we get a lot from Paymond. Paymond also tells us DPD told him how they believe Brown and Chambers were involved in the murder. This begins to start that lie, that lie to evolve. He tells us that the FBI was trying to get him to accept their scenario of the shooting.

DPD told him they had cell phone results from Brown being at his house, that he could not identify the guy in the video who done the shooting. He didn't -- he was real. He said he couldn't identify him, but he could identify the clothing.

After constant presentation of the agents and the police, he agreed it could be Brown, and that's how these facts evolve.

Defendant Watson's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 65

He never seen Watson carrying a gun. He never knew Watson to do hits or shoot people, and nobody ever came back and told him Watson was the shooter.

So, you see, that even with Paymond the Government is beginning to push their theory. They want to disregard the other two men in the car. There's no real investigation going on with respect to suspect Brown, but Brown becomes one of the main suspects of DPD.

See, DPD, if you remember, with Detective Mitchell, DPD did a solid investigation. DPD had a video. DPD got the phone records. DPD watched the video. Mitchell was straightforward. Mitchell talked about his crew. They finally got Brown as a suspect. They used him to insert his information in the affidavits, to get cell phone records, and Brown became a suspect.

But Brown wasn't arrested at that point. Brown was out there with Chambers and had an opportunity to talk about the case, look at the case, and finally Brown was named as the suspect.

Well, what happened later is that the feds came in, and at some point the feds decided they were going to arrest and bring an indictment, and it was at that point that Brown decided that he could be a shooter. That's how the lie begins to evolve.

Let's go back to the instructions and talk about

Count One. Count One of the indictment charges the defendants

Defendant Watson's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 66

with the use of certain interstate facilities in the commission of a murder for hire. The judge may give an instruction that you are going to have to look at these elements, and I would like to point you to element C, the third, and the reason I want to go there is because it talks about as consideration for receipt of a promise or agreement to pay anything of pecuniary value. Also, in Count One it talks about the use of certain interstate facilities in the commission for hire.

Well, the Court may instruct you that you must prove each and every element beyond a reasonable doubt, and if you look at -- I'm going to ask you to look at A when you get back there. A is going to become important. Did Watson use the phone? And you are going to have to prove that Watson used the phone beyond a reasonable doubt to in some way further this theory of murder for hire.

Let's refer to the most credible evidence to some extent that the Government has. It was the phone records that first led to the discovery of Brown as the shooter. We heard from the experts. We heard from their opinions. We have heard their analysis. We have talked about the cell towers, then finally we were hit with the Government's toll records analysis.

And what we know, and I'm going to go straight to the jugular on this, the Government only decided to use Belcher's phone records that led to other phone call and records to

Defendant Watson's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 67

support their theory, and it's based upon their circumstantial evidence that they want you to find beyond a reasonable doubt my client used a telephone to commit this murder.

So I'm going to refer you to Government's Exhibit 16A, and when you get back in the back, you will be able to review this exhibit, and as you will see, I'm going to point you to

Andre Watson at 978-3909. That shows one incoming call and one outgoing call. Now, this is on September 11th at the scene of the crime between 4:38 p.m. to 5:15 p.m., and in those records it will show you a timeline on these calls. And when you look at these facts, you will see that Watson's phone did not get busy until -- remember what Brown said. Brown said -- and again, that message is the link in the chain of the Government's theory because up until -- these phone records they rely heavily on. The phone records are probably some of the most credible evidence the Government has, and that's what they base their theory on.

As you know, there weren't requests made to get phone records for a lot of other times that might have been relevant. However, dealing with this, we have got Andre Watson. Well, this was fine until their witness gets on the stand and says, oh, I used Andre Watson's phone at that time. If you recall, at 4:51 Watson's phone called Belcher. It will show that, but Brown says he gave the phone to Watson. Brown says, I plugged my phone in to charge it, and I used Watson's phone and I

Defendant Watson's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 68

called Belcher.

Now, as brother counsel said, we don't know what the nature of those calls are. We know that there's another exhibit of Mr. -- I think it's my exhibit, Watson's Exhibit Number 1, that talks about other phones that were used with Belcher's number. Well, we know that Watson had a relationship with Belcher. We know that Watson had called Belcher on other occasions. So -- but Watson wasn't calling everybody around the time of the incident. Brown was. Brown was, and I'm going to point that out to you. Brown was making the calls to everybody, and the phone records are going to show that.

What was Watson's purpose in calling Brown? If Watson in fact did call -- I mean, call Belcher -- what was it for? It could have been for anything. The first call Andre Watson is -- it's an incoming call, and then Belcher has an outgoing call. In looking at these records, there is really no pattern in the calls to suggest Watson was planning or participating in a plan to execute Wallace at the time he was shot.

Belcher, by this, calls back, but that could be for any reason. That could be because a call came in to him. He talked to Brown, and he returned that call. That doesn't necessarily mean that that's the only explanation for that call and that that call was related to the homicide. It's also reasonable to conclude that Belcher called back because he had just talked to Brown on the phone. So when you look at that

Defendant Watson's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 69

instruction, weigh that evidence heavily, on whether or not he used the phone to in fact facilitate the homicide.

When you look further into that instruction, it's important to look at, as I said, C and 7 on Page 18. 7 talks about:

The Government must prove a quid pro quo between the person who solicits the murder and the person who would commit the murder. In other words, it requires a mutual understanding that something of value will be exchanged for committing a murder. You may find the defendant guilty regardless of whether the payment occurred or was to occur in the future.

B, and I'm going to tie it together, B says that:

The defendant did so with the intent that a murder be committed under violation of a Michigan law.

So we really don't have any evidence of Watson's intent. What we do know is intent must be shown by words and actions. So if you look at what Brown did, Brown testified that Chambers covered up the plate. Brown said he got out, looked at the plate, and made sure it was covered. Brown went into -- Brown went in and bought the gloves. Brown claims he fired his gun at Wallace and he intended to kill Wallace. Brown testified that Mr. Chambers pulled off when the bus moved. Brown used Watson's phone just before the murder. Brown agreed to accept money, condo and car to kill Wallace. Brown said his purpose was to kill Wallace. Brown asked Bailey for locations of

Defendant Watson's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 70

Wallace. Brown was in communication with Bailey on an unknown phone.

There's no testimony to corroborate independently of the lies of Brown or the other con artists or the thieves or the other professional liars that Watson was involved at that time. We don't have any acts that we can attribute to Mr. Watson other than their lies that he shot and things of that sort.

The quid pro quo? That brings us to looking at what really happened at Zeidman's. Brown tells us a lot about Zeidman's on cross-examination. Mr. Brown agreed he never saw Watson get any of the money or property offered at Zeidman's. Brown agreed he never heard Watson accept \$2,000 for the killing of Wallace. Brown agreed he never heard Watson accept 15,000 for the Wallace killing. Brown agreed he never heard Watson agree to kill anybody for any amount of money at that time. Brown agreed he never heard Watson tell Bailey that Watson would get involved and kill Wallace because Wallace was getting in the way of Byrd or Gino's drug business.

That's important. That's going to be important when it comes to looking at the conspiracy count and the drug-trafficking count. Brown agreed he didn't know of Watson's contacting Belcher after the beating.

What did Bailey testify to about the Zeidman's killing?

And this goes to quid pro quo and things of that sort. Bailey testified Brown walked up to the car window. Brown talked to

Defendant Watson's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 71

Belcher, as brother counsel said. That was supposed to be about marijuana, but what would Watson know? Watson was in his car with a girl, but Brown, Brown didn't want to really testify to that. He was untruthful. We had other evidence that came in that said Brown was with a girl -- I mean, Watson was with a girl.

Brown is discussing marijuana with Belcher. Bailey agreed Watson never got out of the car and approached him at Zeidman's. These are acts that never happened. There's nothing to infer from Watson's conduct at that time other than the fact that he was present.

Bailey agreed that Watson didn't get out of the car and talk to him about killing Wallace. Watson didn't get out of the car, and Bailey never offered him 15,000 to kill Wallace. Bailey agreed he did not promise Mr. Watson payment of any sort for killing Mr. Wallace. Bailey said we never discussed it ever.

These are words. These are the kind of corroborating facts that you can use that are independent of what somebody is trying to get you to infer.

Remember, the claim is Bailey also wanted Wallace killed, but Bailey makes it unequivocally clear there was no discussions in the presence -- in his presence with Watson to kill.

Brown attempts to inject Watson's mental state and intent

Defendant Watson's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 72

by asserting Watson agreed with him to kill. That's what Brown does throughout the case. Brown begins to put Watson with him because around March 8th when the indictment came down Brown learned that he was facing death. Brown learned that he could no longer be the shooter. Brown knew that he had to make someone else the shooter.

There's no evidence Watson agreed with any solicitors.
Who was soliciting? They maintain it was Belcher and Bailey.
There's nothing to suggest that Watson ever spoke with
Mr. Belcher throughout this case about killing anyone.

There's no evidence independent of what Brown, BJ and Bailey are saying Watson did. All we have is the testimony of the liars, the cheaters and so on.

Brown tells Chambers at the detention center that he wants to get his money, 15,000, a car and a condo. He wants his money for the deal that he made for the killing that he, he had done. Brown tells Chambers Watson was offered the same thing. Here again, we have got Brown telling Chambers that Watson was offered the same thing, but we have those facts before us.

You have to use your common sense in these instances.

Have you ever stood next to someone? One person is making a representation, you are standing there, and you are like I'm not agreeing with what he's saying. I'm not with that. That's the kind of common sense that we have to look at here.

Brown told Chambers I hope my cousin don't play me because

Defendant Watson's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 73

if he do I'm going to kill him too. This is when he's talking about getting his payment. But you don't have any, any words or acts that you could infer that type of intent with Watson.

Brown and Bailey even agree that Brown was offered a car, money and condo to kill Wallace. This is all in the evidence. This is what's before you. This is what you take back and apply to these instructions.

There's no facts that Watson tried to reach a mutual understanding about what he would do or what he would receive for killing Wallace. Where do we get those facts? Where do we get the facts that Watson said anything out there?

When Brown said he went to the Family Dollar, Brown said I went in and purchased gloves. That's different than a lot of evidence we heard on the Family Dollar. We know Brown said earlier in other statements he didn't even go to a Family Dollar.

And Brown says he bought gloves, not any other items. Brown then says -- he changes. He says, well, that was something else.

Watson never spoke any words while allegedly standing near Bailey, Brown or Belcher while in discussion of any plan. The only facts we have that Watson received anything are based on Brown and Bailey's statements. Brown pled. He was made an offer. He pled it in his plea agreement, though at first he tried to deny it.

Defendant Watson's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 74

He pled. He was made an offer. Not him and Watson. Watson stood near. Those are the facts.

Brown and Chambers testified that Brown went looking for Belcher and Bailey for payment. Brown told us he was armed with a chopper, an AK, and in the car with Chambers. Brown and Chambers again.

Brown says when he pulls up, "Damn, man, shit, what's up with that money?" Those are words spoken. You can take those to the bank. Those are real facts.

"I told Chambers to pull in front of Belcher's car."

Those are the kind of facts you plug in.

Brown gave Chambers the chopper. And I asked him, "You were trying to put somebody in fear?" He didn't, didn't say he had the .40 caliber that he allegedly had. He's got a chopper.

Brown tells Chambers in the detention center -- see, these go to number 7, pecuniary, what were you getting? Receipt, payment.

Brown tells Chambers in the detention center that he's going to give him a couple of dollars. We further learn Brown called Bailey. Bailey said, "I've got 1600 for you." Brown tells Bailey he has a tether. That's what Brown tells us, he's on a tether. Brown says he sent Watson. What do we have to support that? What do we have to corroborate that fact other than a liar? You saw his demeanor. He lied when he wanted to.

So then Brown says he sent Watson. Did Watson go? Do we

Defendant Watson's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 75

have any evidence that Watson ever went to the casino? Do we have any videos? Is there any other corroborating facts that that occurred?

And if Watson did go, do we know that Watson even knew what he was receiving money for? It's just we don't have anything there but Brown's words.

Bailey says he gave Watson \$2,000. So these lies are inconsistent, and my argument is they are made to just tie Watson into the conspiracy to kill and to establish he received proceeds for his part in the killing.

Bailey says when he saw Watson at the casino we did not talk. He just handed Watson the money, and he left. Bailey paid that money to Watson allegedly because he wanted to get Brown paid something, he says, because Brown was looking for his money.

When you go down and you look at the rest of Count One of the indictment, you will be able to consider the intent that we talked about.

And, as you go into Count Two of the indictment, Count Two is talking about conspiracy to distribute controlled substances. I think that this is going to be a little bit more easier for you to deal with at the beginning, but it gets complicated at the end, and we believe that there's no, no criminal partnership whatsoever with Belcher and Bailey in the drug conspiracy, and you will be able to look at that and I'm

Defendant Watson's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 76

going to move quickly through that.

There's no testimony that Mr. Watson distributed or sold cocaine, Oxycontin or any other drugs, and you can go down and look at whether or not there was an agreement with anyone. Of course there's no evidence of that, no evidence he ever joined a conspiracy.

And the instructions that the judge may give you can plug in the facts, as we have been doing. Bailey testified that Watson never accompanied him or Belcher on any runs or anything of that sort. You've got to look at who did he conspire with, and I think these instructions, you know, you have to look at the facts. There's nothing to suggest that he was ever present packaging, delivering, anything that shows that he acted in furtherance of the conspiracy. More importantly, there's no facts that he was present and associated with Belcher, that he agreed to work for Belcher or sell drugs for Belcher.

And there's another issue that the Government is going to really attempt to ride on, and that is enforcer. And the enforcer first came up based on my cross-examination, and I cross-examined because I had no fear there. I wanted you to know how the lie had evolved. See, the enforcer came in later, recent. That's one of the most recent fabrications. That's how far the lie evolved.

So now we had enforcer, and you've got to look at that evidence. You've got to look at Brown trying to, to hint that,

Defendant Watson's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 77

that he saw Watson standing on the porch on Beniteau. Well, if you look at these instructions, and one of the main instructions is going to be in one, two, three, part four of that instruction.

One more point about the agreement. The indictment accuses the defendants of conspiring to commit several drug crimes. The Government must prove an agreement to commit at least one of them.

And then if you look at 4 of Part C: But proof that a defendant simply knew about a conspiracy or was present at times or associated with members of the group is not enough.

You see, Brown tries to say at one point he saw Watson standing on a porch with a gun hanging off of him. The testimony was so bad. Hanging off from where? I mean, hanging off from where? You've got to look at that. I mean, it speaks for itself.

It's not enough to put him there. He's trying to, what, make him an enforcer? Look, use your common sense. We know what enforcers do. Enforcers don't go around killing the people that owe the debt. They go around threatening. They go around collecting. They go around trying to get payment for the debt. There's no evidence. There's not one incident.

Aday didn't know him. Mr. Belcher's woman didn't know him. Nobody's seen him. No evidence that he approached anybody to collect a debt. No evidence that he worked with

Defendant Watson's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 78

anybody, Brown, as an enforcer.

So look and see closely what the Government attempts to do in this case. They can't give you anything else that ties him to a drug conspiracy, and the fact that he was at somebody's house, the fact that he was seen, the fact that he even knew Belcher sold drugs, the fact that he knew Belcher sold drugs and other things is not enough to make him a part of the conspiracy.

Read that closely. It's big on association. Even if he approved of what was happening, that's not enough. Even if he had done something that he didn't even know that he helped, it's not enough.

You've got to look at the drug-trafficking count with this conspiracy to sell drugs because that's where they are trying -- you are not going to find any evidence of the drug conspiracy, but what happens is they are trying to connect it to the drug trafficking, the use of a firearm, the homicide. That's what they are trying to do, and there's no testimony Watson knew the murder was going to happen. They want to place him in the car. All we have is the conflicting evidence, no independent corroborating facts to support any circumstances.

And, again, you are going to have to look at the intent.

Brown says me and Chambers pulled off after the bus pulled off.

Look at those facts. I talked to you about what Brown and

Chambers did, and look at how the lie evolved. Just 30 days

Defendant Watson's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 79

before this trial we get a new statement from the Government and the agents that says Brown and Chambers took the vehicle 13 days after the killing, washed it down with bleach to hide the evidence, and they found a slug, a shell casing in the car.

How convenient. How self-serving. I'll bet you it was a .40 caliber, right? That shows the evolution of the lie. That shows you how still -- their incentive to lie to try to better their deal.

Remember, they violated -- that shows -- these recent lies show that they violated every agreement that they ever entered into. The *Kastigar* agreement, I questioned him on that.

Kastigar says tell everything. The plea agreements. The cooperation agreements. They are liars, they are cheaters, and they violated every, every promise that they made to the Government, and the Government --

THE COURT: Mr. Johnson, you have five minutes.

MR. JOHNSON: That quick?

THE COURT: Five minutes.

MR. JOHNSON: Oh, Lord. Okay. Judge, I'm going to need more time.

All right. Ladies and gentlemen, look at the indictment. I believe the indictment is part of the evolution of the lie. They couldn't make this case, they couldn't make this case so they brought a superseding indictment. Look at that closely. Look at that closely.

Defendant Watson's Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 80

And what I want to say to you is that when you go back and decide this case, look at the facts. I need you to carry the ball in this case. Don't be intimidated by anybody else, their education, their status or anything of that sort, but I need each and every one of you all to hold the line. If you believe after you hear this evidence, if you believe that there's not sufficient evidence, then I need you to hold the line.

That means, when you get back there and you talk about this case and you deliberate and you objective and you go over it, if you believe in your mind as an individual that my client is not guilty, I need you to hold the line. If you have to come back out and be instructed by that judge again, if you, you go back, you discuss this case again with an open mind, but if you believe that the Government has not proved each and every element on each one of these counts beyond a reasonable doubt, then I need you, each and every one of you all, to hold the line.

My client deserves to go home. I believe that if you look at the evidence squarely that you can enter a verdict of not guilty. I believe that the evidence will show that the government has not met its burden.

Thank you. I'm out of time.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

Mr. Cralle.

(12:37 p.m.)

Government's Rebuttal Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 81

MR. HAUGABOOK: Ladies and gentlemen, the Government agrees. You should not convict unless you find them guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, but in this case there is no doubt.

I want to start first with Mr. Shea, and one of the things that he said, brother counsel, Mr. Shea, he said during that week there were no phone calls. Well, I want to call your attention to Exhibit 16.2. It should be on the screen here.

And if you look at Exhibit 16.2, it shows that during that week there were phone calls between Belcher and all of the people involved. Between the week of the murder he said that there was no calls there. There were calls in that week. It's right there, Exhibit 16.2.

You know, it's really interesting that the first thing they want to say is that these guys were liars, they were cheaters, they were this. But think about it. Wasn't that the thing that made them so vital to this whole situation, right?

Because, with regards to Mr. Brown, when his cousin is sitting there with DPD, the first thing he throws out, he throws him under the bus. Don't hang with him, he a thief, steals ATMs and what not, all right? But he was still the person that he called and talked to and had that conversation at the Zeidman's about committing this murder.

If you want to do this, you want to have it in house, you want to have somebody close to you. You don't go to the door of a seminary and say, hey, can I get a student out here, I

Vol. 13/Page 82

need to use you, I want you to go take this hit for me on somebody who is messing with my money, all right?

You want somebody who has been involved, who has a criminal record, who has a criminal past, who is susceptible to doing this, and especially if it's your cousin because you feel like with your cousin, they are in-house, they are somebody you can trust.

And what do we know? Out there on the scene, who was out there that was related to him? His cousin Bailey and then his cousin Brown, who pulls up with Chambers and Watson in the backseat. All right? Those are connections to him.

So you can't say -- you can't have it both ways. You can't say, oh, they have felony records and what not. That's what made them vital. You want to say Bailey is a fraudster. That's what made him vital in the car fraud scheme because he knew how to hook that up. That's why you needed him in the car fraud scheme.

You heard him in the video with Detective Mitchell talk about Cuz being able to hook your credit up, fix your credit up stuff. Oh, but now you want to come in and say they are no good, they have felonies, they are this. Well, that's why you needed them from the get-go. You weren't complaining then, right?

At the meeting at Zeidman's, you're not complaining then: You know, Cuz, I can't use you, you've got a felony. You know,

Vol. 13/Page 83

Bailey, I can't go for this because, you know, you in that fraud stuff. It doesn't make sense.

Yeah, I agree with brother counsel. When you go back there, you don't check your reason and common sense at the door. You take that same reason and common sense that you were born with, that you walked in this courtroom three weeks ago with, and you use that in making your decision in this case.

You know, they want to talk about witnesses saying things at different times and things of that nature, and I believe this Court is going to give you an instruction that sometimes a witness will see and hear things differently, and that doesn't mean that they are lying or mistaken.

For example, I just threw up some coins and they landed.

Some of you will say, Mr. Haugabook threw up some quarters and they landed on the floor. Some of you will say Mr. Haugabook threw up some quarters and some pennies and dimes, and they landed on the floor. Some of you will simply say Mr. Haugabook threw up some change and it landed on the floor. But, is there any doubt that each of you are right? Sometimes witnesses will see and hear things differently, but that doesn't mean that they are incorrect.

The next thing, when you're going out and you're committing this murder -- I don't know if you have ever seen Jimmy Kimmell, but sometimes he does this little skit "Dear Diary," all right? That's the last thing you're trying to do

Government's Rebuttal Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 84

when you go out and commit a murder. I'm going to write down that on this day I talked to this person at this time and what not. It just doesn't work like that.

What we had here was the simple fact that everything was able to be discovered because they made a mistake. The mistake was they committed this murder on video, and the mistake was they carried these with them because everybody in this day and age knows that when you walk around with your cell phone, as I'm holding up my cell phone, your cell phone can tell on you. Your cell phone can tell where you are, where you have been, who you have been calling, what location you are in. That's how this was put together.

A tip led them to Brown. They started working up Brown's cell phone evidence. They immediately brought Mr. Belcher back in, and they started reinterviewing him.

And what did he do? He started lying. Don't know Brown, don't talk to him, don't deal with him, you know, and one of the things they want to say is that, well, you know, Mr. Shea said, well, you know, the fact that this was a block from his house and, you know, he had his child, are these things consistent with a murderer?

Well, when you're sitting down with homicide and you are being asked about why are you having contact with somebody that we believe is involved in a homicide and you start lying, is that consistent with somebody who isn't involved or is that

Government's Rebuttal Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 85

more consistent with somebody who is? And that's what we have here, somebody who was lying because they were involved with the person and in the scheme. That's what we have here.

So he was being investigated by homicide, Mr. Belcher, and he's being questioned about being in contact, and the first thing he does is he starts telling different lies and stories. He says that the sole reason was because, and I submit to you, the sole reason was because it would unearth the entire murder-for-hire scheme. So that's why he doesn't know Brown. He wants to attribute that number to Block. He wants to say that he doesn't hang with his cousin. He wants to say that his cousin is still in jail. Those were all of the reasons that he's trying to do that because he's trying to distance himself and hope that nobody uncovers his connection and unravels the entire murder-for-hire scheme.

I heard brother counsel say there's lots of reasons to talk to each other and lots of it was illegal, brother counsel, Mr. Shea. Yes, I agree with him, and the main illegal reason was that murder for hire, that murder for hire to kill Wallace.

He wants to talk about that jail call where Ms. Banks calls in, and he talks about there's a portion, oh, we know you didn't do that or what have you. She and Belcher were playing a role. As you know, Mr. Belcher is good at playing a role because he showed up at the scene at the end of the murder and immediately started playing the role of, you know, this was due

Government's Rebuttal Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 86

to snitching and all of this kind of stuff. He and Bailey, all right, they played a role there.

But the problem is, what happened is these guys made a mistake: They had their cell phones with them. Their cell phones corroborates their information. It corroborates

Chambers, it corroborates Brown, and it corroborates them when they say that Watson was there.

And what do we know? Bailey said that Belcher told him afterwards that it was indeed Watson. So it corroborates Belcher as well for telling that to Bailey, and we know that Mr. Belcher was there because he's on the video.

Now, brother counsel wants to -- all of this stuff about -- brother counsel for Mr. Belcher put in exhibits of lots of contacts with Brown, but, okay, well and good, but when it came -- push came to shove and you're sitting down with Detective Mitchell, his client wasn't putting in contacts with Brown. That's the last person he was having contacts with. The last person he knew, the last person he was having contact with was Brown, didn't even know his last name, his cousin, Facebook friend, don't know his last name. But that's what happens when you prevaricate, obfuscate and deviate from the truth, as Mr. Belcher did.

What do we know? Mr. Belcher couldn't keep his lies straight because the video evidence belies that. He exited the Camaro while talking to Brown, two calls, 10 and 95 seconds.

Government's Rebuttal Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 87

He wants to talk about an 80-second call with Bailey. Bailey told you that was, and you all have heard this phrase, that's a butt call because Bailey, standing there on the other side of the car, you never once see Bailey put anything to his ear. So that's a butt call. That's an open call.

What do we know? All five of these individuals lied in the beginning. Yes, they did. But three of the five knew they couldn't deviate from the facts that we have put before you that shows their guilt, that also corroborates their testimony here, and that's the cell phone evidence. They could not get away from that, and three of the five have pled guilty to murder for hire and agreed to testify before you and their deal requires them to testify truthfully.

And you heard from Agent Rienerth. The reason why a lot of things differ from statement to statement is because people start remembering things later and more as it goes along. So at every interview somebody will come along and remember.

Like, for example, when I threw those coins down, like I said, if we go back to that, some of you will say what I said you will say, that I just threw coins down, and some will be more specific. But if you were asked and told ahead of time I'm going to throw coins down, I need you to remember, maybe everybody would do a better job of remembering.

But that's not how a murder works. You don't say we're going to commit this murder but I need everybody to remember,

Vol. 13/Page 88

you know, Step A, Step B, Step C, all the way to E, Z, F1, F2, all of those things. That's not how it works. Use your reason and common sense, ladies and gentlemen.

They want to talk about the Pantheon attempt on August 25th. Well, I'll get to that in a moment.

So what do we know here? They want to talk about whose phones are being called. The first thing we know is when those shooters are in the area whose phones are they calling? They are not calling Bailey's. They are calling Belcher's because he's the money man. He's putting out the money for this. They are calling Belcher's phone, and as I had 16.7 on the board, it goes to show that. It goes to show that.

Mr. Belcher's lawyer, Mr. Shea, says that, you know, Brown couldn't keep things right, but as I indicated -- couldn't keep things straight, but as I indicated, just like with the coin situation, everybody is going to remember things differently. As a matter of fact, when he was even trying to tell you about what Mr. Brown could or could not remember, he couldn't even remember the day that Mr. Brown testified because the first thing he said was days blend together, I can't remember when he testified. So he wants to challenge other witnesses because they can't remember or they remember things differently?

He wants to talk about the voice over the phone, whether that was before going to Zeidman's or after going to Zeidman's. It doesn't matter. It doesn't matter because what that is

Government's Rebuttal Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 89

saying is that the meeting happened and the statement was made and the statement was made in the presence of Belcher and Watson was there.

Brother counsel for Watson wants to talk about the fact that, you know, Watson never said these words of acceptance or anything like that. Well, I believe this Court is going to tell you that with regard to a particular person in this case you can determine their intent by what they did, what they said, how they said it, how they did it or any other facts or circumstances that come into evidence.

When they are standing there with Brown and they are being offered this opportunity for money, a condo and a car to go do it, he goes out with Brown and he starts hunting. He goes out with Brown on September 11th. His phone is there even though he tells Agent Rienerth ain't been there, nope, ain't been there, I don't even know Brown, I don't even know Chambers, I don't even know a Byrd. All of those things were belied by the contacts in his phone.

And what do we know? Bailey paid money that filtered to Brown through Watson. So why is he picking up money? Why did he take the \$10,000 that Brown said Bailey said he gave to Belcher and that Brown never got? Because, as you know, that's what ticked Brown off. Brown got tired of the runaround of not getting his cut, and that's why he went hunting for them. So whether he said the words of acceptance or not, what he did,

Government's Rebuttal Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 90

those are critical for you to understand that he was part of the deal, his actions, what he did, how he did it, when he did it.

Brother counsel says the only person that says there was a motive was Bailey. That's not true. Banks told you. Banks told you that Belcher said he was greedy and had to go.

There's a phone call, there's a phone call from Bailey to Brown that took place because Belcher was not answering about Motor City. So when you look at that, look at that as part of the reason of some of the calls between Bailey and Brown.

Bailey did ask other people to kill Wallace. Ms. Banks told us that. She also told us that Bailey asked Belcher to do it -- asked Belcher if he did it and Belcher confessed that he had to go. Bailey was not the only one to reveal the motive. Banks told you, and that was through the words of Belcher.

How interesting, ladies and gentlemen, that the lie given by Bailey that Wallace was a snitch just happens to be the same one that Belcher tells police at the scene.

Remember, Bailey had no deal when he spilled his guts to Sean Jackson. Regardless of whether Bailey feels like he should do time, as brother counsel is arguing, you have heard that he will serve 25 years for his involvement in this crime. Counsel suggested Brown and Belcher did not call one another, but as I told you, that's been pointed out to be untrue.

With regard to, with regard to what brother counsel for

Government's Rebuttal Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 91

Mr. Watson just argued, let me leave you with this. He says that there was a lack of evidence, but, ladies and gentlemen, the testimony is evidence, the Court is going to tell you that, and the exhibits are evidence and the exhibits support the testimony of the witnesses.

We don't need a gun. Wallace, was there any dispute that Wallace died from a gunshot wound? Is there any dispute? I don't think so. Circumstantial evidence is enough to convict by itself, ladies and gentlemen, but this is not just a case built on circumstantial evidence. Brown testified, Bailey testified, Chambers testified. There's video of the shooting. There's cell site analysis and exhibits that support the testimony of these witnesses. This, ladies and gentlemen, is direct evidence.

So, brother counsel for Mr. Watson said that, again, going back to the no words or acts, we know that he agreed when he shot Wallace, we know that he agreed when he tried and did collect money, we know that he agreed when he went to Motor City and picked up the money.

He wants to talk about Brown saying five people as opposed to six, but Brown clarified that as a misstatement, and then he counted off with me, if you remember, the five people. He said it was Brown, himself, Chambers, Bailey, Watson and Belcher.

Chambers, you know, he wants to talk about payment and what happened on that day, but remember, Chambers said that was

Government's Rebuttal Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 92

a different day when they were there and Mr. Brown had on the black. And brother counsel in his own statement said, in arguing to you, he just said the same thing he said with respect to Brown, he was wearing black and, in defense counsel's words, the day before. So that is consistent with what Mr. Bailey said.

Counsel said Watson had a relationship with Belcher. Yes, enforcer, but Watson said he didn't know Byrd despite having two numbers for Byrd.

You will find that for Count One the instruction says that a person used or caused another to use a phone, and as you know, a phone was flying back and forth between Watson and Brown, all right? So Watson was letting Brown use his phone. Brown was using the phone. Brown was using his own phone until he had to put it on the charger. The bottom line, they were in the area being set up, ready to commit the murder based on the information they got from Belcher in the earlier calls from Belcher as he pulled up to the scene.

Brown told you that he and Watson talked to Belcher and that they passed the phone back and forth, but independent of that, Watson caused Brown to call when he handed him the phone for the purpose of calling Belcher.

Brother Counsel says there was no quid pro quo. There was. Watson was picking up money from Bailey because of Brown's inability -- Watson was getting the \$10,000 Bailey gave

Government's Rebuttal Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 93

to Belcher and not giving it away to Brown, and this prompted Brown to knock Bailey and Belcher down because of getting the runaround.

So let's talk about Brown said that by July he knew no one was facing death. Remember that. Brother counsel brought that up. Brown admitted his involvement in firing the gun and he took a plea to murder for hire, and yes, he took a plea deal that requires him to testify truthfully before you and do 20 years. And his testimony, I submit, was supported by the evidence, that being the cell sites, that being the corporate cases.

But, remember, Watson was so worried about Chambers that he had him sign that affidavit, which doesn't fly with anything Paymond came in and told you, and it makes up stuff about Paymond having a dispute with Watson and it makes up stuff about Brown having a dispute with Watson, and you heard that none of that was true. You haven't heard anybody say that those things were true, I should say.

He wants to say nobody knew Watson. Well, not everybody in the conspiracy needs to know one another, and I suspect the Court will tell you that. But Belcher knew Watson and knew him to be his enforcer. Belcher gave him the \$10,000, which sent Brown hunting.

The last thing I want to bring out for you is what do we know that is consistent with all of this evidence? Let's talk

Vol. 13/Page 94

about the drug dealing.

Deaunta Belcher, drug dealer. You heard him say that.

You heard other people say that. Darnell Bailey said that they were -- that he was a drug dealer and that they had the drug scheme interwoven with the fraud scheme. Check that off.

Franklin Aday said Belcher was a drug dealer. Check that off.

Latasia Banks said she was a drug dealer with Belcher. Check that off.

Stephen Brown said that Belcher was his drug dealer because he got marijuana from him. Check that off.

And the cell phone extraction showing drug proceeds, you can check that off, showing drug communications and things of that nature.

The car fraud scheme. Deaunta Belcher told police about it and being involved in it. Darnell Bailey told you about the car fraud scheme. Latasia Banks told you about it.

Now, there was some, there was some talk about -- by brother counsel for Mr. Belcher that drug dealing does not equate to being a murderer. Well, let's explore that.

The whole point of drug dealing is to make money. That's the whole point, all right? But, if someone like Wallace, the smooth talker, as you heard, because this car fraud -- remember, I told you it's two sides of the same coin, this car fraud and drug-dealing scheme. If somebody like Wallace, the

Government's Rebuttal Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 95

smooth talker, as we have heard, has the connection and starts interfering with that money, then, yes, drug dealing can equate to murder because what we had here, ladies and gentlemen, you can't just ask him to step aside, he was a smooth talker with connections.

So what do you have to do and what was done? You do a hostile takeover. You murder him and get him out the way so that he can stop interfering with your money, and that's exactly what happened.

What do we know about where that was hatched at? The hostile takeover was hatched at Zeidman's. Who told you that? Darnell Bailey. Who else told you that? Stephen Brown.

What do we know about the Pantheon Nightclub? It doesn't matter if it was day or night. The phone records support Watson and Belcher being there. Who told you about that? Darnell Bailey and Stephen Brown, call detail records. So it doesn't matter whether it was day or night, the phone records put them there as going to hunt for Wallace.

The Faircrest was brought up for you just so that you can understand the frame of reference of where they left from so that you have the vantage point of knowing where those cell towers are hitting showing them moving down to do the killing.

And who told you they were at Faircrest just before the killing? Stephen Brown, Billy Joe Chambers, and the call detail records.

Government's Rebuttal Closing Monday/October 22, 2018/Vol. 13

Vol. 13/Page 96

And where were they headed to and where were they going to? Well, Brown told you. Well, you know from the security video they came down to They Say. You know from Darnell Bailey that they were there at They Say to do the killing, and you know from Stephen Brown that he had gotten that final call from Belcher telling him that the big fish was on the line and to report to They Say.

Who else told you? Billy Joe Chambers, he was there and he told you. The call detail records, they verify that.

Who shot Wallace? How do we know that? Darnell Bailey tells you because he said that Belcher told him that it was indeed Watson. Stephen Brown told you because he was in the car, and he told you how he fired and how Watson got out and fired. Billy Joe Chambers told you because he was the driver and Brown was his front seat passenger. So Billy Joe Chambers told you he jumped out of the backseat and did the firing. The call detail records tell you all three of them were in the area, and the surveillance video tells you.

What was this lie that was created? What was the snitching cover story? Because, again, it was to keep the information about everybody's involvement from getting back to federal law enforcement. It was to hinder that information. As a matter of fact, that's why -- you know, they want to talk about the indictment being charged. Remember, that's why it's charged that way. The indictment that they admitted as an

Vol. 13/Page 97

exhibit was based on this theory that was implanted by Belcher all related to the fact that Wallace was a federal witness until the real deal came out in terms of the investigation and we knew that that was a cover story.

But who all shared in this snitching cover story?

Deaunta Belcher, Darnell Bailey, and Mr. Jackson, who told you that Darnell Bailey told him that in 2016. This was before any plea deals.

Do we know that money was involved, that this was a motive, money was a motive? Uh, yeah. What about the Parkside project situation? Stephen Brown was incensed he wasn't getting his cut so he hunted him down with a chopper.

Who else told you about Stephen Brown showing up in the Parkside projects? Darnell Bailey. And who else?
Billy Joe Chambers, because, as Chambers told you, he was then driving his girl friend's Rendezvous.

Did money change hands? Yes.

Who told you that? Darnell Bailey and Stephen Brown.

Because Darnell Bailey told you that he met Watson at the casino and handed him money, and Brown told you that he couldn't go because he was on a tether and he sent Watson and Watson came back and brought him the money.

And, finally, what do we know this was all about? Again, it was a hostile takeover, and the motive was greed. Who told you that there was some discourse and descension underlying all

Vol. 13/Page 98

of that, this was all about money? Darnell Bailey.

Who told you that? Stephen Brown, because he heard a phone conversation about dog messing with my money.

So Stephen Brown, and who else told you that?

Sean Jackson, because he was told that by Mr. Bailey as he was his bunkee.

And who else told you that? Latasia Banks because what did she say Deaunta Belcher confessed to her? Wallace had to go.

Ladies and gentlemen, thank you for your time and attention over these last three weeks. As you can see, the Government has proven each and every element of these offenses charged beyond a reasonable doubt. We ask you to return the only verdict which this evidence supports, and that's that these two defendants are guilty with the rest of the three for the counts charged as well as the murder for hire.

Thank you for your time and attention.

(End of excerpt.)

CERTIFICATION

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcription of the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

s/ Sheri K. Ward
Sheri K. Ward
Official Court Reporter

5/10/2019 Date